OMB #: 2050-0024 Expires: 8/31/96

United States
Environmental Protection Agency

1995 Hazardous Waste Report

INSTRUCTIONS
AND
FORMS

EPA Form 8700-13A/B (5-80) (8-95)

WHO MUST FILE THE 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

SITES REQUIRED TO FILE THE REPORT

You are required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report if this site met the definition (see below) of a RCRA Large Quantity Generator (LQG) during 1995, or

this site treated, stored, or disposed of RCRA hazardous wastes on site in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements during 1995. See WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT page 2, to determine which forms must be submitted.

Definition of a RCRA Large Quantity Generator

This site is a large quantity generator if, in 1995, the site met **any** of the following criteria:

(a) The site generated in any single month 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**

(b) The site generated in any single month, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste (See Definitions, page 49); **or**

(c) The site generated or accumulated at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

NOTE: Wastes treated in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements are not to be counted in determining if a site is a Large Quantity Generator. However, if a site is required to file the Hazardous Waste Report, EPA requests that wastes treated solely in exempt units be reported.

SITES NOT REQUIRED TO FILE THE REPORT

You are not required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report if, during 1995, this site was NOT a RCRA LQG and did NOT treat, store, or dispose of RCRA hazardous wastes on site in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements. However, you are requested to return the postcard found on the back cover, to indicate that you are exempt from the report requirement. EPA will use the postcards to distinguish sites exempt from reporting from those sites that are out of compliance.

PURPOSE OF THE 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) mission to protect human health and the environment includes the responsibility to effectively manage, with the States, the nation's hazardous waste. As part of this task, U.S. EPA and the States collect and maintain information about the generation, management, and final disposition of the nation's hazardous waste regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and about efforts to minimize or reduce these wastes.

The U.S. EPA prepared this booklet for generators and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities to report their hazardous waste activities for 1995. The information collected will be used to:

- Provide EPA and the States with an understanding of hazardous waste generation, management, and waste minimization activities in the United States;
- Help measure the quality of the environment;
- Assist States in preparing their hazardous waste capacity assurance plans required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended; and
- Communicate the findings to the public, primarily through the 1995 National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report.

In order to accomplish these goals, the data you provide will be entered into a computer database by the State or Regional office to which you return your Report. After review to ensure the quality of the data, a national database will be assembled. Your efforts in carefully filling out the required forms are greatly appreciated.

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STATE/REGIONAL OFFICE ADDRESSES

Alabama
Alabama Land Div. - Report Section
Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management
P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463

Questions: Amy Zachry 334-271-7736

Alaska
State of Alaska
ADEC-AWQ-IO-HW
410 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801-1795

Questions: Jeffrey Hurst
1-800-550-7272 (In AK only)
907-465-5168 (Outside Alaska)

Arizona
See Arizona's state forms

Questions: Kathy Feliberty 602-207-4214

Arkansas
See Arkansas' state forms

California
Biennial Report Staff
CA Dept. of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

Questions: Biennial Report Staff
916-322-2880
916-322-5585
916-323-4721 (FAX)

Colorado
Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Mailcode: HMWMD - HWC - B2
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Questions: Mira Neumiller 303-692-3350

Connecticut
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Waste Bureau
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Questions: Inga Rubecka 203-424-3566

Delaware
Delaware Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Hazardous Waste Mgt. Branch
P.O. Box 1401
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19903

Questions: Jane Frank 302-739-3689

District of Columbia
DCRA/ERA
Hazardous Waste Mgmt. Branch
2100 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E.
Suite 203
Washington, DC 20020

Questions: Mark Hughes 202-645-6080 ext. 3023

Florida
Jack Griffith
Florida DEP
BRS Coordinator-MS-4555
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Questions: Jack Griffith 904-921-9219

Georgia
Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
Hazardous Waste Management Branch
205 Butler Street, Floyd Tower East, Ste. 1154
Atlanta, GA 30334

Guam
Guam Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 22439 GMF
Barrigada, GU 96921
ATTN: Francis Damian

Questions: Francis P. Damian 671-472-5703

Hawaii
Hawaii Dept. of Health

Return Your 1995 Report to the State or Regional office listed below.

Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch
5 Waterfront Plaza, Suite 250
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Rm. 212
Honolulu, HI 96814

Idaho
Idaho Div. of Environmental Quality
1410 North Hilton, Third Floor
Boise, ID 83706

Questions: Natalie McLeod 208-334-5898

Illinois
See Illinois' state forms

Indiana
Jenny Ranck Dooley
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Ave.
P.O. Box 7035
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7035

Questions: Jenny Ranck Dooley 317-232-8925

Iowa
U.S. EPA Region 7
ARTD/IOWA
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101

Questions: Beth Koesterer 913-551-7673

Kansas
See Kansas' state forms

Questions: Candy Williamson 913-296-6898

Kentucky
See Kentucky's state forms

Louisiana
See Louisiana's state forms

Maine
Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection
BHM SWC
State House Station 17
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

Questions: Cherrie Plummer 207-287-2651

Maryland
Maryland Dept. of the Environment
Hazardous Waste Program
2500 Broening Highway
Baltimore, MD 21224

Massachusetts
Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection
Div. of Hazardous Waste - 7th Floor
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

Questions: Beth McDonough 617-574-6895

Michigan
U.S. EPA Region 5
P.O. Box A 3587
Chicago, IL 60690
ATTN: Mary Villarreal

Questions: Mary Villarreal 312-886-7439

Minnesota
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
HW/PD
520 Lafayette Road, North
St. Paul, MN 55155

Mississippi
Mississippi Dept. of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Division
P.O. Box 10385
Jackson, MS 39289-0385

Questions: Terrell Chester 601-961-5038

Missouri
Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources
Hazardous Waste Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Montana
Montana Dept. of Environmental Quality
WMD Hazardous Waste
P.O. Box 200901

Return Your 1995 Report to the State or Regional office listed below.

Helena, MT 59620-0901

Questions: Chellie Longmire 406-444-2891

Navajo Nation
Navajo Nation EPA
P.O. Box 339
Window Rock, AZ 86515
ATTN: Debbie McBride

Questions: Debbie McBride 602-729-4146

Nebraska
Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality
1200 N Street, Suite 400, The Atrium Building
Lincoln, NE 68509-8922

Questions: Teri Swarts 402-471-4217

Nevada
Nevada Div. of Environmental Protection
333 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Questions: Hazardous Waste Information Line
800-882-3233 (within Nevada only)

New Hampshire
New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services
Waste Management Division-Reporting Section
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301

Questions: Karen A. Way (603) 271-6350

New Jersey
See New Jersey's state forms

New Mexico
New Mexico Environment Dept.
Hazardous and Radioactive Materials Bureau
525 Camino deLos Marquez
Santa Fe, NM 87502

New York
See New York's state forms.
Questions: Technical Assistance Helpline

1-800-452-1925 (NYS Only)

1-518-457-3273 (Outside NY)

North Carolina
North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section
DEHENR
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687

North Dakota
North Dakota Dept. of Health
P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

Questions: Christine Roob 701-328-5166

Ohio
Ohio EPA
Div. of Hazardous Waste Management
Data Management Section
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

Questions: Paula Canter/Mike Rath 614-644-2977

Oklahoma
Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality
Waste Management Div.
1000 N.E. 10th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73117-1212

Oregon
See Oregon's state forms

Questions: DEQ Hazardous Waste Helpline
(503) 229-6938

Pennsylvania
PA DEP-LRWM
Division of Reporting and Fee Collection
P.O. Box 8550
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8550

Questions: Robert Finkel 717-783-9258

Puerto Rico
Environmental Quality Board
Land Pollution Control Area
P.O. Box 11488
San Juan, PR 00910

Return Your 1995 Report to the State or Regional office listed below.

Questions: Ms. Carmen J. Nunez
809-767-8181 ext. 2805

Rhode Island
Rhode Island DEM
Div. of Waste Management
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

South Carolina
South Carolina DHEC
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Questions: Lisa Yeager 803-896-4138

South Dakota
South Dakota DENR
Waste Management Program
319 South Coteau
523 East Capitol Avenue-Joe Foss Bldg.
Pierre, SD 57501

Questions: Carrie Jacobson 605-773-3153

Tennessee
See Tennessee's state forms

Texas
See Texas' state forms

Trust Territories
U.S. EPA Region 9
(H-2-1)
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
ATTN: Kathleen Salyer

Questions: Kathleen Salyer 415-744-2054

Utah
Utah DEQ/DSHW
P.O. Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880

Questions: Jim Smith 801-538-6170

Vermont
Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
Hazardous Materials Management Div.
Technical Services Section
103 South Main Street / West Building
Waterbury, VT 05671-0404

Questions: Technical Services Section
802-241-3888

Virgin Islands
U.S. EPA Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866
ATTN: Ms. Elizabeth Van Rabenswaay

Questions: (212) 637-4119

Virginia
Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality
OTA/Waste
629 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Questions: Claire Slaughter 804-762-4177

Washington
See Washington's state forms

Questions: Joanne Phillipson 360-407-6735

West Virginia
West Virginia DEP
Office of Waste Management
1356 Hansford Street
Charleston, WV 25701

Wisconsin
See Wisconsin's state forms

Wyoming
U.S. EPA Region 8
Hazardous Waste Mgt. Div.
(8HWM-HW)
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
ATTN: Biennial Report

Return Your 1995 Report to the State or Regional office listed below.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING
THE 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This booklet is prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) for generators and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities to report their hazardous waste activities for 1995.

AUTHORITY

Your site may be required to file this report under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.

The authorizing legislation for the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report is contained in Sections 3002 and 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). Section 3002 requires hazardous waste generators to report to EPA or authorized States, at least every two years, the quantities, nature, and disposition of generated hazardous waste and the efforts taken to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste in comparison to previous years. Under the authority of Section 3004, EPA has extended the reporting requirements to treatment, storage, and disposal facilities for the wastes they receive.

Overview of the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report

To determine if you are required to file the Report, read WHO MUST FILE THE 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT on the inside front cover. A postcard is provided on the back cover for sites not required to report. If you are not required to file the Report, send the postcard back to your State or Regional office listed beginning on page vi.

WHAT TO REPORT is described on page 2. Included are instructions for reporting State wastes and wastes managed in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements.

WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT, page 2, describes circumstances and situations under which each of the forms should be completed.

Explanations of the guidelines used to fill out the Report forms are specified on pages 3 through 5, HOW TO FILL OUT THE FORMS. A telephone help line number is provided to assist you with questions not addressed by the instructions.

WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE, page 8, provides the filing date and details the procedures to obtain an extension of the filing date for your site Report. The return address for your site is specified beginning on page vi.

Detailed instructions for filling out each of the forms begin on page 9. A section of Special Instructions, starting on page 45, explains how to report lab packs, PCBs, asbestos and waste oils, etc. Definitions of key terms and explanations of acronyms and abbreviations are on pages 49 through 55. Lists of codes too long to include in the text of instructions begin on page 61, starting with the list of EPA Hazardous Waste codes.

The EPA 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT SUBMISSION CHECKLIST, on the last page of this booklet, will help you determine if your submission is complete.

WHAT TO REPORT

If your site is required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report, the following should be included in your Report:

- All RCRA hazardous wastes and acute hazardous wastes generated; shipped off site; or treated, disposed, or recycled at your site;
- All RCRA hazardous wastes received from off site;
- All hazardous wastes regulated by your State (if required by your State);

- All hazardous wastes managed in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements;
- All hazardous wastes managed in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements;
- Radioactive wastes if mixed with RCRA hazardous wastes;
- Hazardous wastes generated as a result of RCRA Corrective Action or other remedial activity; and
- RCRA hazardous wastes generated at Superfund remediation sites.

In addition, EPA requests you provide:

- The capacity (both RCRA and total) for each on-site hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling process system (please see page 34 for a description of this term), even if all the units in the system are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements, and

- The influent and effluent quantities for each on-site hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling process system, even if all the units in the system are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements.

WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT

This Report contains five forms:

Form IC All sites required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form IC. Instructions begin on page 9.

Form GM A site required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form GM if it generated or shipped any quantity of RCRA hazardous wastes during 1995. Instructions begin on page 16.

A separate and independent Form GM must be submitted for <u>each</u> RCRA hazardous waste if any one of the following is true:

- The hazardous waste was generated on site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup;
- The hazardous waste was the result of equipment decommissioning, spill cleanup, or remedial cleanup activity;
- The hazardous waste was derived from the management of non-hazardous waste;
- The hazardous waste was received from off site, was subsequently shipped off site and was not recycled or treated on site; or
- The hazardous waste was a residual from the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling of previously existing hazardous waste.

Form WR A site required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form WR if, during 1995, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off site. Instructions begin on page 30.

Form PS Sites required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report are requested to submit a separate and independent Form PS for each on-site hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling process system that, during 1995, existed, was planned, or was in the closure process. Instructions begin on page 33.

Form OI Complete this form if your State requires it. Instructions for Form OI are <u>on the back of the form</u>.

HOW TO FILL OUT THE FORMS

EPA needs all the information requested in these forms. Although you are not required to fill out all portions of the report, EPA requests you provide us with your best judgments, plans, and updated information so that EPA will have accurate updated information that links reported wastes to management systems. This will be an important source of information EPA will use for activities such as hazardous waste treatment capacity analyses, national capacity and case-by-case variances in the Land Disposal Restrictions program, and waste minimization strategies and evaluation. Many State programs also rely on data from the Biennial Report forms. Specifically, the capacity and treatment information are necessary parts of the assurances they must make pursuant to CERCLA 104 (c) (9) so they can receive remedial action funding.

In addition to being essential to EPA and many State governments, EPA also plans to compile this information and make it available to all interested parties. Other sectors can use it for their hazardous waste management decisions. Thus, the more complete and accurate the data, the better everyone's overall understanding of this dynamic and diverse industry. Better understanding will hopefully result in better overall decisions and more efficient and effective programs to protect our environment.

The following lists information on each form you must provide, if you are required to submit that form.

Form IC

Section I

Block A EPA ID No.
Block C Site/company name
Block E Street name and number
Block F City, town, village, etc.
Block G State
Block H Zip Code

Section II

Block B Number and street name of mailing address
Block C City, town, village, etc.
Block D State
Block E Zip Code

Section III

Block A Last Name, First Name, and M.I.
Block B Title
Block C Telephone number and extension

Section IV

Block A Last Name, First Name, and M.I.
Block B Title
Block C Signature
Block D Date of signature

Section V

Block A 1995 RCRA generator status

Section VI

Block A Storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements
Block B Treatment, disposal, or recycling subject to RCRA permitting requirements

Section VII

Block A Began source reduction activity during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)
Block B Began or expanded a recycling activity during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)
Block C Investigate opportunities for source reduction or recycling during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)

Form GM

Site Name

EPA Identification Number

Section I

Block A Waste description
Block B EPA hazardous waste code(s)

Section II

Block B Quantity generated in 1995
Block C Unit of Measure and Density

For Each On-Site Process System

On-site process system type
Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 1995

Section III

For each off-site shipment

Block B EPA ID No. of facility waste was shipped to
Block E Total quantity shipped in 1995

Section IV

Block B Activity
Block C Other effects
Block D Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities
Block F 1995 source reduction quantity

Form WR

Site Name

Site EPA Identification Number

For each waste reported (one waste per section)

Block A Description of hazardous waste
Block B EPA hazardous waste code
Block D Off-site source EPA ID number
Block E Quantity received in 1995
Block F Unit of Measure and Density
Block I System type

Form PS

Not required

Form OI

Not required

TOLL FREE HELP LINE

To obtain assistance in filling out the forms in this package, please telephone the U.S. EPA 1995 Hazardous Waste Report Help Line: 1-800-435-2174. The help line operates Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time from January 2, 1996, through April 30, 1996.

COPIES OF REPORT FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

To obtain additional copies of Report forms or to ask about State-specific requirements, contact the State or Regional environmental protection authority listed on pages vi through x in this booklet.

DOCUMENTS HELPFUL IN FILLING OUT THE FORMS

In preparing the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report, you will need to consult your records on quantities and types of hazardous waste generated. Some records that might be helpful are listed below. Your site may not have all of the documents:

- Copies of records of quantities of hazardous waste generated or accumulated;
- Hazardous Waste Manifest forms;
- Results of laboratory analysis of your wastes;
- Contracts or agreements with off-site facilities managing your wastes; and
- Copies of permits for on-site waste management systems.

SITE IDENTIFICATION LABELS

If you received pre-printed site identification labels, attach one label to each form in the Report. If you did not receive labels in your package, enter the site name, location, and its EPA Identification Number on each form in the space provided for the label. Be sure that the site identification information is entered on each form before you make additional copies of the forms to fill out your Report.

CODE LISTS

Some of the codes required to complete this Report have been changed from those used in previous Hazardous Waste Reports. Please use **only** the codes included in the instructions or lists of codes beginning on page 61. Within the text of the instructions, the page numbers of code lists are denoted by this symbol: 

SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

The text of each form contains skip instructions directing you to the next appropriate section or box to be completed. These instructions are denoted by this symbol: 

NOTES

The text includes notes providing explanatory text or definitions of terms used in the instructions. Notes are denoted by this symbol: 

RIGHT JUSTIFICATION OF QUANTITIES

Right justify all quantities reported on the forms. For example, enter a quantity of 12,000 tons on the form as follows: 1 2 0 0 0 . Enter a quantity of 29,599.5 tons as follows: 2 9 5 9 9 5

COMMENTS SECTION ON FORMS

Use the Comments section at the bottom of the forms to clarify or continue any entry. Refer to the comment by entering the section number and box letter. For example, if a waste had six RCRA waste codes, enter the first five in Section I, Box B of Form GM. Enter the sixth waste code in the Comments with a notation of "Sec. I, Box B, continued: D001."

PAGE NUMBERING OF FORMS

When you have filled out all the appropriate forms in the package, number the pages consecutively throughout. The individual page number and the total number of pages in your submission will appear on the bottom of each page (e.g., Page 1 of 7, Page 2 of 7, etc.).

If it is necessary to continue information on a form onto a supplemental page, the second copy of the form should have the same number as the preceding page, followed by a letter (e.g., page 27, page 27a; page 28, page 28a, 28b, etc.).

PHOTOCOPIES OF FORMS

A single copy of each form is included in this package. Photocopy as many forms as are needed to complete the Report. Make copies **after** you have attached the label or entered the site name and EPA Identification Number, but **before** you enter information on the form.

After you have finished the Report, photocopy the entire Report for your records.

EXAMPLE 1995 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT FORMS FOR HYPOTHETICAL SITES

Appendix A describes three hypothetical hazardous waste sites and illustrates which forms each site should submit. The three sites are: a generator that ships all of its waste off site for management; a generator that ships some of its waste off site and manages the rest in an exempt process on site; and a commercial treatment, disposal, recycling, or storage facility.

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

EPA encourages electronic reporting of Hazardous Waste Reports. To obtain instructions on how to file electronically, call the Toll Free Help Line number on page 5.

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION (CBI)

You may not withhold information from the Administrator of EPA because it is confidential. However, when the Administrator is requested to consider information confidential, it must be treated according to EPA regulations contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 2, Subpart B. These regulations provide that a business may, if it desires, assert a claim of business confidentiality covering all or part of the information furnished to EPA. Section 2.203(b) explains how to assert a claim.

The Agency will treat information covered by such a claim in accordance with the procedures set forth in Subpart B. If someone requests release of information covered by a claim of confidentiality, or if the EPA otherwise decides to make a determination as to whether such information is entitled to confidential treatment, the Agency will notify the business. EPA will not disclose information as to when a claim of confidentiality has been made except to the extent of and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. However, if the business does not claim confidentiality when it furnishes the information, EPA may make the information available to the public without notice to the business.

WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE

EPA regulations contained in 40 CFR 262.41, 264.75, and 265.75 require submission of 1995 RCRA Biennial Reports by March 1, 1996.

If you need more time to fill out this Report, send a written request before March 1, 1996 for a **site-specific extended due date** to the address listed for your State or Regional office beginning on page vi. Specify the date you are requesting, **which in no case shall be after April 1, 1996**, and the reason for the request. Attach one of the pre-printed Site Identification labels, if you received them. Otherwise include the site's name, location, and EPA Identification Number. Return this Report to the address listed for your State or Regional office beginning on page vi.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT

FORM IC - IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

All sites required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form IC.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form IC is divided into seven sections. Sections I through III identify the site. Section IV certifies the information reported throughout is truthful, accurate, and complete. Sections V and VI update the site's EPA notification of hazardous waste activities. Finally, Section VII records information on waste minimization activities during 1994 and 1995.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

You should fill out all seven sections. Please print or type (12 pitch) all information. Throughout the form, enter "NA" if the information requested is not applicable. Use the Comments section at the end of the form to clarify or continue any entry. Preceding the comment, reference the section number and box letter to which it refers.

Please note the following list of information you must provide if you are required to submit the Form IC.

Section I

Block A	EPA ID No.
Block C	Site/company name
Block E	Street name and number
Block F	City, town, village, etc.
Block G	State
Block H	Zip Code

Section II

Block B	Number and street name of mailing address
Block C	City, town, village, etc.
Block D	State
Block E	Zip Code

Section III

Block A	Last Name, First Name, and M.I.
Block B	Title
Block C	Telephone number and extension

Section IV

Block A	Last Name, First Name, and M.I.
Block B	Title
Block C	Signature
Block D	Date of signature

Section V

Block A	1995 RCRA Generator Status

FORM IC

Section VI

Block A	Storage subject to RCRA Permitting requirements
Block B	Treatment, disposal, or recycling subject to RCRA permitting requirements

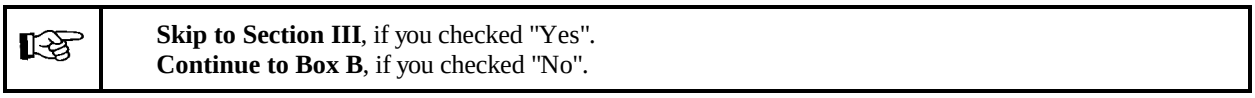
Section VII

Block A	Began source reduction activity during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)
Block B	Began or expanded a recycling activity during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)
Block C	Investigated opportunities for source reduction or recycling during 1994 or 1995 (Y/N)

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Section I: Site name and location address
Fill out Boxes A through H. In Box B, enter the county, borough, or parish in which the site is located, unless that information is present and correct on any label provided. Check the box "Same as label" if the address information provided on a pre-printed label is correct. In Box D, check "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether the site/company name associated with this EPA Identification Number has changed since 1993. The EPA Identification Number is address specific and cannot be transferred to a new location. Blocks A, C, E, F, G, and H are required fields.

Section II: Mailing address of site
Check "Yes" or "No" to indicate if the site's mailing address is the same as the location address listed in Section I. If you checked "No", enter the site's mailing address in Boxes B through E. Blocks B, C, D, and E are required fields.



Section III: Contact information
Enter the full name, title, and phone number of the person who should be contacted if questions arise regarding the information provided in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report submitted by your site. Blocks A, B, and C are required fields.

Section IV: Certification
Do not fill out Section IV until all forms required for submission are present, complete, and accurate. The 1995 EPA Hazardous Waste Report Submission Checklist at the back of this booklet is provided to assist you. After you have filled out all required forms, enter your full name and title, and the date. Read the certification statement, and sign the form. Refer to the list beginning on page vi for the mailing address for your Report. Blocks A, B, C, and D are required fields.

Section V: Generator Status
Complete Box A and follow the instructions to fill out Box B or skip to Section VI. Block A is a required field.

Box A: 1995 RCRA generator status
Check one box to indicate the site's RCRA hazardous waste generation status in 1995. (See NOTE box on page 11.)

Report your site's Federal RCRA generator status in Box A even if your State defines generator status categories differently.

If the site did generate any RCRA hazardous waste during 1995, review the definitions of LQG, SQG, and CESQG (see below) to determine your generator status. Then check the appropriate box.

If your site did not generate RCRA hazardous waste during 1995, check "4 Non generator" and proceed to Box B.

	**NOTE**: A site that generates solid waste must determine if that waste is a RCRA hazardous waste, or if it is excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4(b). RCRA hazardous waste managed solely in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements are not to be counted in determining if a site is a large quantity generator. However, if a site is required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report, EPA requests that RCRA hazardous waste treated solely in exempt units be reported. If a waste is excluded, or if it is regulated only by your State, its quantity should not be counted in determining RCRA generator status.

Code 1995 RCRA generator status

1 LQG: Large Quantity Generator
This site is a Large Quantity Generator if, in 1995, it met **any** of the following criteria:

a) The site generated in one or more months, during 1995, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**

b) The site generated in one or more months, during 1995, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**

c) The site generated or accumulated at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

2 SQG: Small Quantity Generator
This site is a Small Quantity Generator if, in 1995, it met **all** the following criteria:

a) In one or more months the site generated more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste, but in no month did the site: (1) generate 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of hazardous waste; or (2) generate 1 kg (2.2 lbs) or more of acute hazardous waste; or (3) generate 100 kg (220 lbs) or more of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; **and**

b) The site accumulated no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; **and**

c) The site stored its wastes in tanks or containers in a manner consistent with regulatory provisions.

OR, the site is a Small Quantity Generator if, in 1995,

a) The site met all other criteria for a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), but

b) The site accumulated 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of hazardous waste.

3 CESQG: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
This site's hazardous waste activities met the definition of a RCRA CESQG every month during 1995. A RCRA CESQG is defined by the following criteria:

a) The site generated no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste, **and** no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste, **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; **and**

b) The site accumulated no more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste, **and** no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste, **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; **and**

c) The site treated or disposed of the hazardous waste in a manner consistent with regulatory provisions (40 CFR 261.5(f)(3) and 261.5(g)(3)).

4 Non generator
This site did not generate RCRA hazardous waste during 1995.

Continue to Box B, if you checked 4.
Skip to Section VI, if you checked 1, 2, or 3.

Box B: Reason for not generating
If the site did not generate RCRA hazardous waste during 1995, check as many boxes as necessary to explain the reason. The alternatives are:

Code	Reason for not generating
1	Never generated: The site has never generated RCRA hazardous waste and did not do so during 1995.
2	Out of business: The site has gone out of business and did not generate hazardous waste at this location during 1995.
3	Only excluded or delisted waste: The site generated only excluded or delisted wastes not subject to RCRA regulation during 1995. Wastes not subject to RCRA regulation are delisted wastes and excluded wastes. A list of excluded wastes is provided beginning on page 57.
4	Only non-hazardous waste: The site generated no wastes subject to RCRA regulation. This includes wastes regulated only by your State and RCRA Subtitle D wastes (non-hazardous).
5	Periodic or occasional generator: This site generates RCRA hazardous waste only occasionally, and generated none during 1995.
6	Waste minimization activity: This site was previously a generator of RCRA hazardous waste, but did not generate any during 1995 due to an effective waste minimization program. (See the definition of Waste Minimization on page 55.)
7	Other: This site had other reasons for not generating in 1995. Specify in the Comments box at the bottom of the form and reference Section V, Box B.

Excluded Wastes, page 57.

Section VI: On-Site Waste Management Status
Blocks A and B are required fields.

Box A: Storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements
Did the site have any storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements on site during 1995? Select one code from the list below and record in the response space in Box A.

NOTE: Short-term accumulation under the 90, 180, or 270 day rules is exempt from RCRA permitting requirements. If the ONLY type of storage at your site was accumulation of wastes under these rules prior to shipment, answer "1-No storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements."

Code	Storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements

1 No storage subject to RCRA permitting requirements

2 Tanks

3 Containers

4 Tanks and containers

5 Other

8 Don't know

Box B: Treatment, disposal, or recycling subject to RCRA permitting requirements
During 1995, was treatment, disposal, or recycling of RCRA hazardous waste conducted on site in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements? Select one code from the list below and record in the response space in Box B.

Code	Treatment, disposal, or recycling subject to RCRA permitting requirements
1	No, the facility did not treat, dispose, or recycle during the report year and had no plans during the report year to develop an on-site RCRA permitted treatment, disposal, or recycling system.
2	No, the facility did not treat, dispose, or recycle during the report year but is planning to develop an on-site RCRA permitted treatment, disposal, or recycling system.
3	Yes, the facility treated, disposed, or recycled on site in a unit subject to RCRA permitting requirements.

NOTE: If you selected code 3, you should fill out one or more Forms PS to describe the existing on-site RCRA-permitted hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling system.

FORM IC

Box C: RCRA-exempt treatment, disposal, or recycling

During 1995, was treatment, disposal, or recycling of RCRA hazardous waste conducted on site in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements? Select one code from the list below and record in the response space in Box C.

Code	RCRA-exempt treatment, disposal, or recycling
1	No, the facility did not treat, dispose, or recycle during the report year and had no plans to develop during the report year an on-site RCRA-exempt treatment, disposal, or recycling system.
2	No, the facility did not treat, dispose, or recycle during the report year but is planning to develop an on-site RCRA-exempt treatment, disposal, or recycling system.
3	Yes, the facility treated, disposed, or recycled on site in a unit exempt from RCRA permitting requirements pursuant to §264.1(g) or §265.1(c).

NOTE: If you selected code 3, you should fill out one or more Forms PS to describe the existing on-site RCRA-exempt hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling system.

Section VII: Waste Minimization Activity during 1994 or 1995

Blocks A, B, and C are required fields.

Waste minimization means reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator resulting in: (1) the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste; (2) the reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

NOTE: Treatment (including burning and incineration) of the waste after it has exited the process is not considered waste minimization activity. The following are examples of activities that should not be reported here as waste minimization.

- Sending waste off site for management (other than recycling).
- Treatment to reduce volume (after the waste exits the process in which it was generated).
- Treatment to reduce toxicity (after the waste exits the process in which it was generated).
- Installation of filter press to reduce water content and volume.
- Installation of equipment to comply with Clean Water Act.

Bankruptcy or reduction in production volume due to economic factors are not waste minimization activities.

Box A: Did this site begin or expand a source reduction activity during 1994 or 1995?

Check "Yes" or "No" in Box A.

	**NOTE**: **Source reduction** means any practice which: (1) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (2) reduces impact on public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The term includes equipment or technology modifications; process or procedure modifications; reformulation or redesign of products; substitution of raw materials; and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Source reduction does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the provision of a service.

Box B: Did this site begin or expand a recycling activity during 1994 or 1995?

Check "Yes" or "No" in Box B.

	**NOTE**: **Recycling** means the use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused. As used in this report, recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste, either on site or off site, after it has been generated. See 40 CFR, Section 261.1 (c) (4) , (5), and (7).

Box C: Did this site systematically investigate opportunities for source reduction or recycling during 1994 or 1995?

Check "Yes" or "No" in box C.

	**NOTE**: The Pollution Prevention Research Branch of EPA's Office of Research and Development is publishing a series of industry-specific pollution prevention waste minimization guidance materials. The manuals supplement EPA's waste reduction manual issued in July 1988 titled: "Waste Minimization Opportunity Assessment Manual." The identification number for this manual is EPA/625/7-88/003. For copies, call the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 1-800-424-9346 or (703) 412-9810.

Box D: Did any of the factors listed below delay or limit this site's ability to initiate new or additional source reduction activities during 1994 or 1995?

Check "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Box E: Did any of the factors listed below delay or limit this site's ability to initiate new or additional on- site or off-site recycling activities during 1994 or 1995?

Check "Yes" or "No" for each item.

FORM GM

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT

FORM GM - WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

A site required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form GM if the site generated or shipped any quantity of RCRA hazardous waste during 1995.

A separate and independent Form GM must be submitted for each RCRA hazardous waste if any one of the following is true:

- The hazardous waste was generated on site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup;
- The hazardous waste was the result of equipment decommissioning, spill cleanup, or remedial cleanup activity;
- The hazardous waste was derived from the management of non-hazardous waste;
- The hazardous waste was received from off site, was subsequently shipped off site, and was not recycled or treated on site; or
- The hazardous waste was a residual from the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form GM is divided into four sections that together document: the source, characteristics, and quantity of hazardous waste generated on site; the quantity of hazardous waste managed on site and the management methods; the quantity of hazardous waste shipped off site and the off-site management methods; and the waste minimization activities related to the hazardous waste.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Make and submit a photocopy of Form GM for each RCRA hazardous waste that meets any of the five descriptions above. Report all quantities of the waste generated on site; treated, disposed, or recycled on site; or shipped off site during 1995. Throughout the form, enter "NA" if the information requested is not applicable. Use the Comments section at the bottom of the form to clarify or continue any entry. Reference the comment by entering the section number and box letter.

NOTE: Refer to the Special Instructions section beginning on page 45 for instructions about reporting lab packs, asbestos, PCBs, waste oils, RCRA-radioactive mixed wastes, and groundwater contaminated by leachate.

Please note the following list of information you must provide if you are required to submit Form GM.

Site Name

EPA Identification Number

Section I

Block A Waste description
Block B EPA hazardous waste code(s)

Section II

Block B Quantity generated in 1995
Block C Unit of Measure and Density

For Each On-Site Process System

On-site process system type
Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 1995

Section III

For each off-site shipment

Block B EPA ID No. of the facility waste was shipped to
Block E Total quantity shipped in 1995

Section IV

Block B Activity
Block C Other effects
Block D Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities
Block F 1995 source reduction quantity

WASTES TO BE REPORTED

All RCRA hazardous wastes generated on site or shipped off site in 1995 need to be reported, including:

- All RCRA hazardous wastes and RCRA acute hazardous wastes;
- All RCRA hazardous wastes received from off site;
- All hazardous wastes regulated only by your State (if required by your State);
- All hazardous wastes managed in units subject to or exempt from RCRA permitting requirements;
- Radioactive wastes (if mixed with RCRA hazardous wastes);
- Hazardous wastes generated as a result of RCRA Corrective Action or other remedial activity; and
- RCRA hazardous wastes generated at Superfund remediation sites.

NOTE: RCRA hazardous wastes treated in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements should be reported on this form.

Example 1:
A plant's on-site degreasing operations generate a hazardous waste solvent (F001), and the plant therefore completes a Form GM for this waste. The plant manages this waste by recovering solvents through a batch distillation system. The still bottoms generated as residuals from batch distillation are, by the "derived from" rule, RCRA hazardous waste (F001).

- Fill out Form GM for hazardous waste solvent, F001.
- Fill out a separate Form GM for still bottoms, F001.

Example 2:
A pretreatment operation for non-hazardous wastewaters generates a sludge that fails the Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure for metals. A Form GM should be filled out for the sludge, but not for the non-hazardous wastewaters entering the pretreatment process.

FORM GM

- Fill out Form GM for the sludge.
- Do not fill out Form GM for the non-hazardous wastewaters.

Example 3:
Rinse waters from an electroplating operation contain chromium above the characteristic limit and are therefore reported on a Form GM as D007. They are treated in an on-site wastewater treatment system that generates a RCRA hazardous wastewater treatment sludge (F006); this sludge should be reported on a separate Form GM as a residual from hazardous waste management.

- Fill out Form GM for rinse waters, D007.
- Fill out a separate Form GM for the RCRA hazardous wastewater treatment sludge, F006.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Section I: Waste Description

Section I requests information on each hazardous waste generated on site; treated, disposed or recycled on site; or shipped off site during 1995. Blocks A and B are required fields.

NOTE: Fill out a separate Form GM whenever a combination of wastes would require more than one:

- Origin Code (Box E), or
- Form Code (Box H).

Box A: Waste description
Provide a short narrative description of the waste, citing:

- General type;
- Source;
- Type of hazard; and
- Generic chemical name or primary hazardous constituents.

In the example below, note that the general type (spent solvent), source (degreasing operation in tool production), type of hazard (ignitability), and generic chemical names (mineral spirits and kerosene) have all been cited.

Example:
"Ignitable spent solvent from degreasing operation in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

Box B: EPA hazardous waste code
Enter the EPA hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A. EPA hazardous waste codes are listed beginning on page 61. If you need more room for additional codes, use the Comments section and cross-reference the comment by entering Section I and Box B. If fewer than five EPA hazardous waste codes are applicable, enter "NA" in the remaining spaces. If the waste is regulated only by the State, enter "NA" in all spaces.

EPA Hazardous Waste Codes, page 61.

Box C: State hazardous waste code
Enter the State hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A, if:

- Your State regulates hazardous wastes not regulated as RCRA hazardous wastes, and requires those wastes be reported on the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report; or

- Your State uses a hazardous waste code system (**other** than the EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s) listed on pages 61 through 87 of this booklet) that applies to the waste you described in Box A.

Otherwise, leave Box C blank. If you need space for additional codes, use the Comments section to continue, and reference Section I, Box C.

Box D: SIC code

Enter the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of the overall production, distribution, or service activity of the site that generated this waste. Please provide the SIC Code for the overall activity of the site, even if a different code better describes the specific industrial process that generated the waste. SIC codes are listed beginning on page 88.

SIC Codes, page 88.

NOTE: Fill out a separate Form GM whenever a combination of wastes would require more than one:

- Origin code (Box E), or

- Form code (Box H).

Box E: Origin code and System type

Review the origin codes below. Enter the code that best describes the process or activity serving as the source of the hazardous waste reported in Box A. If the waste being reported is a residual, report the system type that generated it in the space provided. If the hazardous waste is a mixture, report the origin code for only the hazardous waste.

Code	Origin
1	The hazardous waste was generated on site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup (including off-specification or spent chemicals).
2	The hazardous waste was the result of a spill cleanup, equipment decommissioning, or other remedial cleanup activity.
3	The hazardous waste was derived from the management of a non-hazardous waste.
4	The hazardous waste was received from off site and was not recycled or treated on site.
5	The hazardous waste was a residual from the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling of a previously existing hazardous waste.

Skip to Box F if you selected code 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Report system type if you selected code 5.

System type

If you selected code 5, you should enter the system type that best describes the operation from which the waste is a residual.

System Type Codes, page 99.

Example:

The hazardous waste is incinerator ash generated as a result of on-site thermal treatment in a fixed hearth, of a hazardous waste sludge.

The Origin Code is 5. The System Type is M042.

FORM GM

Box F: Source code

Enter the source code that best describes the production, service, or waste management process serving as the source of waste generation. If more than one source code is needed, continue the entry in Comments.

Source Codes, page 96.

Box G: Point of measurement

Enter the code that best describes the point at which the waste reported in Box A was measured or estimated.

Code	Point of measurement
1	Before any mixing of hazardous wastes, or mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
2	After mixing of hazardous wastes
3	After mixing with non-hazardous wastes
4	After mixing of multiple hazardous wastes, and with non-hazardous wastes
8	Don't know

Box H: Form code

Review the form codes beginning on page 97 and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A.

Form Codes, page 97.

Box I: RCRA-radioactive mixed

Is the waste reported in Box A a hazardous waste mixed with nuclear source, special nuclear, or by-product material?

Code	RCRA-radioactive mixed
1	Yes
2	No
8	Don't know

NOTE: If nuclear source, special nuclear, or by-product material (see Definitions section, page 49) as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended 42 U. S. C. 2011 et seq. from the Atomic Energy Act, is mixed with a RCRA hazardous waste, the material is controlled under RCRA regulation, as well as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA) regulations, and is to be reported in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report.

Section II: Quantities of Hazardous Waste Generated during 1994 and 1995

Blocks B and C are required fields. You must also report, for each on-site process system, the sytem type and quantity received, disposed, or recycled on-site in 1995.

Box A: Quantity generated in 1994

Enter the total quantity of the hazardous waste generated during 1994 for the waste described in Section I. If the waste was not generated in 1994, enter "NA." Right justify the quantity entry. The unit of measure (UOM) and density will be reported in Box C.

Box B: Quantity generated in 1995

Enter the total quantity of the hazardous waste generated during 1995 for the waste described in Section I. Right justify the quantity entry. The unit of measure (UOM) and density will be reported in Box C.

Box C: UOM and Density

Enter the unit of measure (UOM) code for the quantity you reported in Boxes A and B. Report quantities in one of the units of measure listed below. If you select a volumetric measure (gallons, liters, or cubic yards), you must report the density of the waste.

Code	Unit of Measure
1	Pounds
2	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
3	Kilograms
4	Metric tonnes (1,000 kilograms)
5	Gallons
6	Liters
7	Cubic yards

Skip to Box D if you selected code 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Continue to Density if you selected code 5, 6, or 7.

Density
Complete density only if you entered code 5, 6, or 7 in unit of measure. Enter density in either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and check the appropriate box.

Box D: Did this site do any of the following to this waste: treat on site, dispose on site, recycle on site, or discharge to a sewer/POTW?
Check "Yes" or "No" to indicate if the site did any of the following to the waste reported in Box B: treat on site, dispose on site, recycle on site, or discharge to a sewer/POTW. If you checked "Yes", complete the boxes for On-site System 1 and 2.

Continue to ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 1 if you checked "Yes".
Skip to Section III if you checked "No".

ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 1 AND 2

On-site process system type
Enter system type code (beginning on page 99) that this waste enters. (This TDR process system should be reported on a Form PS.) Space is provided to report the on-site treatment, disposal, and/or recycling of the waste by as many as two different system types. The space provided for the second on-site system should be used only in the special case of the management of the same waste on site by more than one process system during 1995. The extra space should not be used to report the on-site management of the treatment residual generated from management of the waste by the first system type. Report on-site management of treatment residuals on a separate Form GM. If more than two process systems manage the same waste on site, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of Form GM, leaving blank all entries except Section II, System Type. Note in the Comments section of each page "Sec. II, System Type continued on supplemental page." (Refer to page 6 for information on page numbering of supplemental pages.) If you do not have a second process system, enter "NA" in the first space of ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 2.

Example:
A firm generates 100 tons of F002 solvent waste. Eighty (80) tons are recycled for reuse in a batch distillation process system generating 5 tons of still bottoms. The remaining 20 tons were burned in an industrial boiler.

On-site Process System 1 would be distillation (M021) with a quantity of 80 tons. On-site Process System 2 would be energy recovery-liquids (M051) with a quantity of 20 tons. NOTE: The 5 tons of still bottoms should be reported on a separate Form GM.

System Type Codes, page 99.

Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 1995
Enter the quantity of hazardous waste described in Section I that was treated, disposed, or recycled on site during 1995. Report the quantity in the same unit of measure reported in Section II, Box C.

Section III: Off-site Shipment of Hazardous Waste

This section requests information on off-site shipment of hazardous waste. Information requested includes the EPA Identification Number of the facility to which the waste was shipped, the system type in which the waste was managed at that facility, the off-site availability code, and the total quantity of the waste shipped during the report year. Report shipments of previously generated hazardous wastes stored until 1995. Report the quantity in the same unit of measure as Section II, Box C. Blocks B and E are required for each off-site shipment.

Space is provided to report shipments of the waste to two different facilities. If the waste was shipped to only one facility during 1995, enter "NA" in the EPA Identification space for Site 2 and leave the rest of the row blank. If the waste you reported in Section I was shipped to more than two facilities during 1995, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of Form GM leaving blank all entries except Section III, Boxes B, C, D, and E. Note in the Comments section of each page "Sec. III, Box B continued on supplemental page." (Refer to page 6 for information on page numbering of supplemental pages.)

Box A: Was any of this waste shipped off site in 1995?
Check "Yes" or "No" to indicate if any of the waste described in Section I was shipped off site during 1995.

Continue to Box B if you checked "Yes".
Skip to Section IV if you checked "No".

Box B: EPA ID No. of facility waste was shipped to

Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the facility to which the waste was shipped. If the facility does not have an EPA Identification Number, enter "NA" and note the reason in the Comments section. Reference Section III, Box B.

Box C: System type shipped to

Review the system type codes beginning on page 99. Enter the system type code that best describes the way in which the waste was managed at the facility reported in Box B.

System Type Codes, page 99.

Box D: Off-site availability code

Review the codes listed below. Enter the code that best describes the availability of the off-site facility for commercial hazardous waste management.

Code	Off-site availability
1	The off-site facility is a commercial treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
2	The off-site facility is available only to firms owned by the same company.
8	Don't know.

Box E: Total quantity shipped in 1995

Enter the total quantity of the waste shipped to the facility during 1995. Report in the same unit of measure entered in Section II, Box C. Shipment quantities should equal the total quantity recorded on Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for this site during 1995, unless there were rejections or other complications.

Section IV: New Waste Minimization Activities in 1995

Section IV requests information on any **new** activities undertaken during 1995 **resulting** in waste minimization. Detailed definitions of waste minimization and its component parts, source reduction, and recycling, are provided below. Blocks B, C, D, and F are required fields for each **new** waste minimization activity.

Waste minimization means the reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator resulting in: (1) the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste; (2) the reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goals of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

FORM GM

NOTE: Treatment (including burning and incineration) of the waste after it has exited the process is not considered waste minimization activity. The following are examples of activities that should not be reported here as waste minimization:

- Sending waste off site for management (other than recycling);
- Treatment to reduce volume (after the waste exits the process in which it was generated);
- Treatment to reduce toxicity (after the waste exits the process in which it was generated);
- Installation of filter press to reduce water content and volume;
- Installation of equipment to comply with Clean Water Act.

Bankruptcy or reduction in production volume due to economic factors are not waste minimization activities.

Source reduction means any practice which: (1) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (2) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Source reduction does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the provision of a service.

Recycling means the use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or the removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused. As used in this report, recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste, either on site or off site, after it has been generated.

Box A: Did new activities in 1995 result in minimization of this waste?
During 1995, did you implement any new activities resulting in minimization of the waste described in Section I, Box A?

Continue with Box B if you checked "Yes".
This form is complete if you checked "No".

Box B: Activity
What activities were implemented in 1995 to achieve the waste minimization results for the waste described in Section I?

Review the list beginning on page 101 and select the codes representing activities undertaken for this waste. Response spaces are provided for up to four activities. If more than four codes are required, continue the entry in Comments, referencing Section IV, Box B. If fewer than four codes are applicable, enter "NA" in the remaining fields. See definitions of waste minimization, source reduction, and recycling beginning on page 49.

Activity Codes, page 101.

Box C: Other effects

Check "Yes" if the activities that resulted in minimization of the waste either:

- Increased the toxicity of the waste, or
- Increased the quantity or toxicity of emissions into air, water, or land.

Box D: Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities

Enter the quantity of hazardous waste recycled during 1995 because of new recycling activities in 1995. Count both on-site and off-site recycling, but do not include quantities recycled in systems operational before 1995. Do not include closed-loop recycling, because that is reported as a source reduction activity. Enter "NA" if no hazardous waste was recycled because of new recycling activities.

Box E: Activity/production index

The activity/production index is a measure of changes in economic and other factors affecting the quantity of hazardous waste generated in 1995, compared to 1994. The index is used to distinguish inter-year quantity changes resulting from waste minimization activity from those attributable to economic or other factors.

The EPA understands some sites may find it impractical to calculate a meaningful activity/production index. If you cannot calculate an index for your site, enter "NA" in Box E.

Use the worksheet on page 26 to calculate the activity/production index. Determine the most appropriate measure of production or activity, using product manufactured, raw materials used, number of hours the plant was in operation, the total number of employee hours worked, sales, budget, and any other factor appropriate for the waste. Divide the value of that measure for 1995 by the comparable value for 1994.

Example 1:

If the firm manufactures tools using a process that generated a hazardous waste, the activity/production index would indicate the change in the number of tools produced in 1995 compared to 1994.

1,200 tools were produced in 1995, and 1,000 tools were produced in 1994. The activity/production index equals 1,200 divided by 1,000.

$$\frac{\text{(1995 production)}}{\text{(1994 production)}} = \frac{1{,}200}{1{,}000} = 1.2 \text{ (activity/production index)}$$

The number "1.2" would be entered in Box E.

Example 2:

If a firm that manufactures stainless steel food containers is losing market share to competitors making plastic containers, its production might have declined between 1994 and 1995.

88,000 containers were produced in 1995, and 110,000 containers were produced in 1994. The activity/production index equals 88,000 divided by 110,000.

$$\frac{\text{(1995 production)}}{\text{(1994 production)}} = \frac{88{,}000}{110{,}000} = 0.8 \text{ (activity/production index)}$$

The number "0.8" would be entered in Box E.

Example 3:

If a firm is a dry cleaner that cleaned 2,200 garments in 1995 and 2,000 garments in 1994, the activity/production index would indicate the change in the number of garments cleaned. The activity/production index equals 2,200 divided by 2,000.

$$\text{(1995 production)} = \frac{2{,}200}{} = 1.1 \text{ (activity/production index)}$$

(1994 production) 2,000

The number "1.1" would be entered in Box E.

Activity/Production Index Worksheet

Units produced or units of service provided in 1995 (_____)

divided by .

Units produced or units of service provided in 1994 (_____)

Enter activity/production index in Box E =

Box F: 1995 source reduction quantity

If you reported a source reduction activity in Box B (codes W11 through W99), enter your best estimate of the reduction in 1995 quantity generated that resulted from the source reduction activities. Report the quantity in the unit of measure reported in Section II, Box C. Enter "NA" in this space if:

- You did not report a source reduction activity, or
- The source reduction activity you reported resulted only in a reduction in toxicity and not a reduction in quantity of waste.

If you completed Section II, Boxes A and B, and Section IV, Box E, calculate "Source Reduction Quantity" using the method described in the examples that follow.

If you did not complete the information requested in Section II, Boxes A and B, and Section IV, Box E, you may estimate the quantity of hazardous waste prevented in 1995 using another method. Review the three examples that follow to consider which approach your site might use. If you do not use this method, you should describe your computation in the Comments section at the end of the form. Reference Section IV, Box F. A blank Source Reduction Quantity Worksheet is included on page 29.

Example 1:

A firm manufactures tools using a process that generates a hazardous waste. In 1994, the firm produced 1,000 tools and generated 2,000 gallons of waste. In 1995, the firm produced 1,200 tools and generated 1,800 gallons of waste. The activity/production index for the firm is 1.2. In 1995, the firm introduced a new process to minimize the quantity of hazardous waste it generated.

(1995 production) 1,200
(1994 production) 1,000 = 1.2 (activity/production index)

Source Reduction Quantity Worksheet

Step 1: Multiply the waste quantity generated in 1994 by the activity/production index.

	2,000	Quantity generated in 1994 (from Sec. II, Box A)
x	1.2	Times activity/production index (from Sec. IV, Box E)
=	2,400	Equals quantity that would have been generated without source reduction

Step 2: Subtract the 1995 waste quantity (Sec. II, Box B) from the quantity that would have been generated without source reduction (Total from Step 1).

	2,400	Quantity without source reduction
-	1,800	Minus quantity generated in 1995 (from Sec. II, Box B)
=	600	Equals quantity of generation prevented by source reduction (enter in Box F)

Step 3: Enter source reduction quantity in Box F.

Sec. II	A. Quantity generated in 1994 Instruction Page 21	B. Quantity generated in 1995 Page 21	C. UOM Density Page 21	D. On-site TDR or discharge Page 22
	2,000	1,800	5 8.34 ☒ 1 lbs/gal ☐ 2 sg	☐ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO SYSTEM 1) ☒ 2 No (SKIP TO SEC. III)

Sec. IV	A. Did new activities in 1995 result in minimization of this waste? Instruction Page 24	☒ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO BOX B) ☐ 2 No (THIS FORM IS COMPLETE)

B. Activity Page 24	C. Other effects Page 25	D. Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities Page 25	E. Activity/production index Page 25	F. 1995 Source reduction quantity Page 26
W52 - WNA WNA - WNA	☐ 1 Yes ☒ 2 No	NA	1.2	600

Example 2:
A firm manufactures tools using a process that generates a hazardous waste. In 1994, the firm produced 2,000 tools, generating 3,000 gallons of hazardous waste in the process. In 1995, the firm produced 1,400 tools and 2,000 gallons of waste. The activity/production index for the firm is 0.7. In 1995, the firm, wishing to reduce costs for waste management, introduced a new process to minimize the quantity of hazardous waste it generated. The firm calculated its waste minimization results as follows.

$$\frac{\text{(1995 production)}\ 1{,}400}{\text{(1994 production)}\ 2{,}000} = 0.7 \text{ (activity/production index)}$$

FORM GM

Source Reduction Quantity Worksheet

Step 1: Multiply the waste quantity generated in 1994 by the activity/production index.

	3,000	Quantity generated in 1994 (from Sec. II, Box A)
x	0.7	Times activity/production index (from Sec. IV, Box E)
=	2,100	Equals quantity that would have been generated without source reduction

Step 2: Subtract the 1995 waste quantity (Sec. II, Box B) from the quantity that would have been generated without source reduction (Total from Step 1).

	2,100	Quantity without source reduction
-	2,000	Minus quantity generated in 1995 (from Sec. II, Box B)
=	100	Equals quantity of generation prevented by source reduction (enter in Box F)

Step 3: Enter source reduction quantity in Box F.

Sec. II

A. Quantity generated in 1994 Instruction Page 21	B. Quantity generated in 1995 Page 21	C. UOM Density Page 21	D. On-site TDR or discharge Page 22
3,000	2,000	5 8.34	☐ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO SYSTEM 1) ☒ 2 No (SKIP TO SEC. III)
		☒ 1 lbs/gal ☐ 2 sg	

Sec. IV

A. Did new activities in 1995 result in minimization of this waste? Instruction Page 24 — ☒ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO BOX B) ☐ 2 No (THIS FORM IS COMPLETE)

B. Activity Page 24	C. Other effects Page 25	D. Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities Page 25	E. Activity/production index Page 25	F. 1995 Source reduction quantity Page 26
W52 W54 WNA WNA	☐ 1 Yes ☒ 2 No	NA	0.7	100

Example 3:
A firm uses a solvent bath to clean continuous filament wire in a batch process. Since the firm does not record how much wire passes through the bath before the solvent is changed, the activity/production index is "NA". The firm does record the number of times the solvent is changed in the year. To reduce the amount of waste exiting the process, the firm replaced the original bath container with a new container in 1995 that holds 20 gallons less solvent per changing.

The quantity of waste generated from the solvent bath in 1994, before the container was replaced, was 2,000 gallons. Note that this number was known through a recordkeeping system that tracked waste generation by process.

The bath was changed 10 times during 1994, generating 200 gallons of hazardous waste per changing. This number was known through the firm's recordkeeping system.

Using the new container and changing the solvent bath 10 times in 1995, the firm generated only 180 gallons of waste per changing. Thus, the total quantity of waste generated from the solvent bath in 1995 was 1,800 gallons.

By replacing the bath container, the firm prevented 200 gallons (Sec. II, Box A minus Box B quantities) of hazardous waste from being generated. (Enter in Sec. IV, Box F, source reduction quantity.)

Sec. II	A. Quantity generated in 1994 Instruction Page 21	B. Quantity generated in 1995 Page 21	C. UOM Density Page 21	D. On-site TDR or discharge Page 22
	2000	1800	5 8.34	☐ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO SYSTEM 1) ☒ 2 No (SKIP TO SEC. III)
			☒ 1 lbs/gal ☐ 2 sg	

Sec. IV	A. Did new activities in 1995 result in minimization of this waste? Instruction Page 24	☒ 1 Yes (CONTINUE TO BOX B) ☐ 2 No (THIS FORM IS COMPLETE)

B. Activity Page 24	C. Other effects Page 25	D. Quantity recycled in 1995 due to new activities Page 25	E. Activity/production index Page 25	F. 1995 Source reduction quantity Page 26
W52 WNA WNA WNA	☐ 1 Yes ☒ 2 No	NA	NA	2000

This firm would complete the Comments section as follows:

Comments:
Section IV Box F: Quantity prevented calculated by comparing volume of solvent bath in original container to volume using new container, which holds 20 gallons less.

Source Reduction Quantity Worksheet

Step 1: Multiply the waste quantity generated in 1994 by the activity/production index.

	___	Quantity generated in 1994 (from Sec. II, Box A)
x	___	Times activity/production index (from Sec. IV, Box E)
=	___	Equals quantity generated without source reduction

Step 2: Subtract the 1995 waste quantity (Sec. II, Box B) from the quantity that would have been generated without the waste minimization project or activity (Total from Step 1).

	___	Quantity without source reduction
-	___	Minus quantity generated in 1995 (from Sec. II, Box B)
=	___	Equals quantity of generation prevented by source reduction (enter in Sec. IV, Box F).

Step 3: Enter source reduction quantity in Box F.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT

FORM WR - WASTE RECEIVED FROM OFF SITE

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

A site required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report must submit this form if, during 1995, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off site.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form WR is divided into three parts labeled Waste 1, Waste 2, and Waste 3 that collect information about the quantities and characteristics of each hazardous waste received from an off-site source during 1995.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

You may report waste from more than one off-site source on the same page of the form. A separate Form WR part must be filled out for each hazardous waste received from each off-site source. Hazardous waste may be aggregated as long as a single form code describes the physical form or chemical composition and all of the waste is managed in a single process system (system type code). However, if your site received waste from more than three off-site sources during 1995, photocopy and fill out additional copies of this form. Throughout this form, enter "NA" if the information requested is not applicable. Use the Comments section at the bottom of the form to clarify or continue any entry. Reference the comment by entering the waste number and box letter.

NOTE: Refer to the Special Instructions section beginning on page 45 for instructions on reporting wastes received from CESQGs and foreign countries.

Please note the following list of information you must provide if you are required to submit Form WR.

Site Name

Site EPA Identification Number

For each waste reported (one waste per section)

Block A Description of hazardous waste
Block B EPA hazardous waste code(s)
Block D Off-site source EPA ID number
Block E Quantity received in 1995
Block F Unit of Measure and Density
Block I System type

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Box A: Description of hazardous waste

Provide a short narrative description of the waste, citing:

- General type;
- Source;
- Type of hazard; and
- Generic chemical name or primary hazardous constituents.

In the example below, note that the general type (spent solvent), source (degreaser in tool production), type of hazard (ignitability), and generic chemical names (mineral spirits and kerosene) have all been cited.

Example:
"Ignitable spent solvent used as a degreaser in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

Box B: EPA hazardous waste code
Enter the EPA hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A. If you need room for additional codes, use the Comments section and cross-reference the comment by entering the applicable Waste number and Box B. If fewer than four EPA hazardous waste codes are applicable, enter "NA" in the remaining spaces. If the waste is regulated only by the State, enter "NA" and complete Box C.

EPA Hazardous Waste Codes, page 61.

Box C: State hazardous waste code
Enter the State hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A, if:

- Your State regulates hazardous wastes not regulated as RCRA hazardous wastes, and requires those wastes be reported on the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report; or
- Your State uses a hazardous waste code system (**other** than the EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s) listed on pages 61 through 87 of this booklet) that applies to the waste you described in Box A.

Otherwise, leave this box blank. If you need space for additional State hazardous waste codes, use the Comments section and cross-reference the comment by entering the applicable Waste number and Box C.

Box D: Off-site source EPA ID number
Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the off-site source from which the waste was received. If the site does not have an EPA Identification Number, enter "NA" in the space provided and note the reason in the Comments section. Cross-reference the comment by noting the applicable Waste number and Box D. In Waste 2, check the box to indicate the same EPA Identification Number as reported in Waste 1; in Waste 3, check the box to indicate the same EPA Identification Number as reported in Waste 2.

NOTE: Refer to the Special Instructions section, page 45, to report wastes received from foreign countries.

Box E: Quantity received in 1995
Report the total quantity of the hazardous waste (reported in Box A) received from the off-site source (reported in Box D) during 1995. If more than one shipment of this waste was received from the source, add the quantities and report only the sum.

Box F: UOM and Density
Enter the Unit Of Measure (UOM) code for the quantity received which you reported in Box E. Report quantities in one of the units of measure listed below. If you select a volumetric measure (gallons, liters, or cubic yards), you must report the density of the waste.

Code	Unit of Measure
1	Pounds
2	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
3	Kilograms
4	Metric tonnes (1,000 kilograms)

5 Gallons
6 Liters
7 Cubic yards

Skip to Box G if you entered code 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Continue to Density if you entered code 5, 6, or 7.

Density
Complete density only if you entered code 5, 6, or 7 as a unit of measure. Provide the density in either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and check the appropriate box.

Box G: Waste form code
Review the form codes beginning on page 97 and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A.

Form Codes, page 97.

Box H: RCRA-radioactive mixed
Is the waste reported in Box A a hazardous waste mixed with nuclear source, special nuclear, or by-product material?

Code	RCRA-radioactive mixed
1	Yes
2	No
8	Don't know

NOTE: If nuclear source, special nuclear, or by-product material (see Definitions section, page 49) as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended 42 U. S. C 2011 et seq. from the Atomic Energy Act, is mixed with a RCRA hazardous waste, the material is controlled under RCRA regulation, as well as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA) regulations, and is to be reported in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report.

Box I: System type
Review the system type codes beginning on page 99. Enter the one code that best describes the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling process system in which the waste was or will be managed. (This TDR process system should be reported on a Form PS.)

System Type Codes, page 99.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM PS - ON-SITE WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, OR RECYCLING PROCESS SYSTEM

WHO IS REQUESTED TO SUBMIT THIS FORM?

Sites required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report are requested to submit a separate and independent Form PS for each on-site hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling process system that, during 1995, existed, was planned, or was in the closure process.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form PS is divided into two sections that together document the type, utilization, and capacity of a hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or recycling (TDR) process system existing, permitted, in the closure process, or under construction during 1995.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Make and fill out a photocopy of Form PS for each TDR process system, even if all the units in the system are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements. However, waste storage is not reported on this form. Throughout the form, enter "NA" if the information requested is not applicable. Use the Comments section at the bottom of the form to clarify or continue any entry. Cross-reference the comment by entering the applicable section number and box letter. Please note, none of the information on this form is required.

NOTE: Refer to the Special Instructions section beginning on page 45 for instructions on reporting RCRA hazardous wastes managed in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements.

GUIDELINES FOR FILLING OUT FORM PS:

Please follow the guidelines listed below when filling out Form PS:

(1) Read the section "WHAT IS A TDR PROCESS SYSTEM?" to learn the definition of a TDR process system used for reporting on Form PS;

(2) Read the section "IDENTIFICATION OF A TDR PROCESS SYSTEM" to determine, based on the definition of a TDR, the types and number of process systems you should report for this site;

(3) Follow the ITEM-BY-ITEM instructions beginning on page 38. Pay special attention to instructions regarding influents and capacities of multiple process systems, and systems that share units or processes, to avoid over-reporting; and

(4) Refer to the rules and examples for identification of TDR process systems beginning on page 34.

WHAT IS A TDR PROCESS SYSTEM?

A TDR process system is one or more processes used to treat, recycle, or dispose of a hazardous waste. A process is defined as one or more units acting together to perform a single operation on hazardous waste. A unit is a single piece of equipment—e.g., one tank, one distillation column, or one surface impoundment—in which a hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.

FORM PS

IDENTIFICATION OF A TDR PROCESS SYSTEM

For purposes of reporting capacity data, a hazardous waste treatment, recycling, or disposal process system is identified by each hazardous waste entry point into a process or sequence of processes. The process system begins at the unit where the hazardous waste first enters and consists of all other treatment, recycling, or disposal units downstream from the point of entry except for the following units:

- Incineration/thermal treatment;
- Underground injection;
- Landfills;
- Land treatment/application/farming;
- Surface impoundment to be closed as landfill; and
- Other disposal.

Each of the above processes is always to be identified as a separate process system and reported separately on its own Form PS. **Storage** is not to be reported on this form.

Identify and report incineration and energy recovery (reuse as fuel) process systems on separate Forms PS, depending on the physical form of the waste (i.e., liquids, sludges, or solids) that they burn. For example, a rotary kiln incinerator capable of burning liquid, sludge, and solid wastes should be reported as three separate process systems, one for each different physical form of waste. Two incinerators with the same operational and regulatory status, even if different types (e.g., fluidized bed versus rotary kiln), burning the same physical form of waste, are to have their capabilities for that physical form of waste combined and reported on the same Form PS.

Classify each process system under a system type that uniquely identifies the process system by indicating the primary purpose/operation it performs. For example, a process system to remove dissolved metals from wastewater typically includes equalization, pH adjustment, chemical precipitation, flocculation, clarification/settling, and dewatering of the sludge removed from the bottom of the clarifier. The chemical precipitation process best identifies the primary purpose of the treatment system — to remove metals from the wastewater. Therefore, categorize the process system under the system type of chemical precipitation.

Report single process systems that occur in multiple units as one, aggregating their utilized and maximum operational capacities, if all units have the same:

- Operational status code, and
- Regulatory status code.

If the operational or regulatory status codes are different for any of the units, report that unit as a separate process system on a separate Form PS.

The following examples demonstrate process system identification.

Figure 1 shows a simple hazardous wastewater treatment system. Hazardous Waste (HW) can enter the three unit processes for treatment at only one point, the chemical precipitation process. Therefore, there is only one hazardous waste treatment process system. The system consists of chemical precipitation, clarification/settling, and sludge dewatering (filter press) processes. The chemical precipitation process best identifies the primary purpose of the treatment system; therefore, the process system should be categorized under chemical precipitation (system type code M077). By this method, recycle and non-hazardous waste do not affect process system identification.

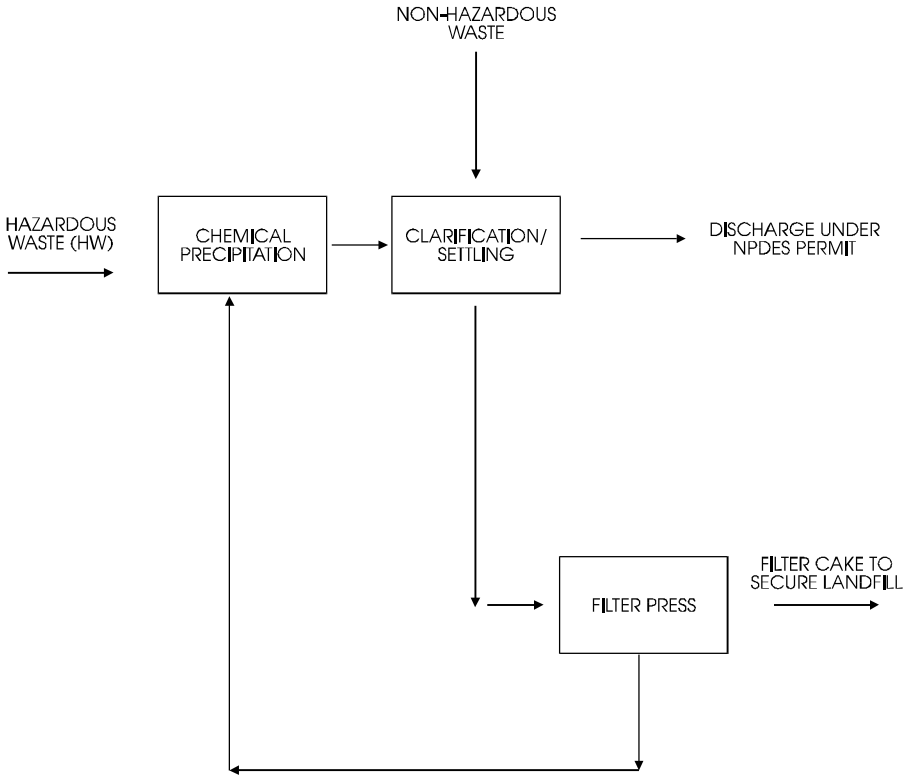


Figure 1. Flow Diagram of a Simple Process System

Figure 2, page 37, depicts three hazardous waste treatment systems. There are three HW entry points, each to a unit that performs a different process.

- The first waste treatment system consists of chromium reduction (A), chemical precipitation (C), clarification/settling (D), and a sludge dewatering filter press (E). The system type for this unit is chromium reduction followed by chemical precipitation (system type code M071) because the primary purpose of the process system is the treatment and removal of chromium wastes.

- The second waste treatment process system consists of a cyanide oxidation process (B), followed by chemical precipitation (C) of metals, clarification/settling (D), and dewatering in a filter press (E). The system type is cyanide oxidation followed by a chemical precipitation (system type code M074), since the primary purpose of the process system is to destroy cyanide wastes and remove metals from the same waste.

- The third treatment process system is for a general metal-containing waste consisting of chemical precipitation (C) of metals, clarification/settling (D), and sludge dewatering in a filter press (E). The system type is chemical precipitation (system type code M077).

  These three process systems share some of the same unit processes and may compete for the capacity of the shared units. Competition for the capacity of a shared unit should be considered when calculating the maximum operational capacity for each process system. (See the first NOTE on page 41.)

FORM PS

NOTE: If the treatment of non-hazardous waste generates a hazardous waste sludge, only the management of the sludge is reported on Form PS, and the system type falls under the category of sludge dewatering. If sludge dewatering is a unit process within a hazardous wastewater treatment system, as in the above example, the sludge dewatering is not reported on its own Form PS.

NOTE: Closed-loop and totally enclosed treatment process systems do not require a Form PS. To be considered a closed-loop recovery system, a recovery unit must meet ALL of the following criteria:

- Secondary materials must be returned to the original process;
- The production process to which these secondary materials are returned must be a **primary production process**; and
- The secondary material must be returned as feedstock to the original production process and must be **recycled as part of the process.**

Additional information on closed-loop recovery can be found in the Federal Register, Volume 50, page 639, January 4, 1985.

A treatment unit is totally enclosed if it is directly connected to an industrial production process and is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent into the environment during treatment.

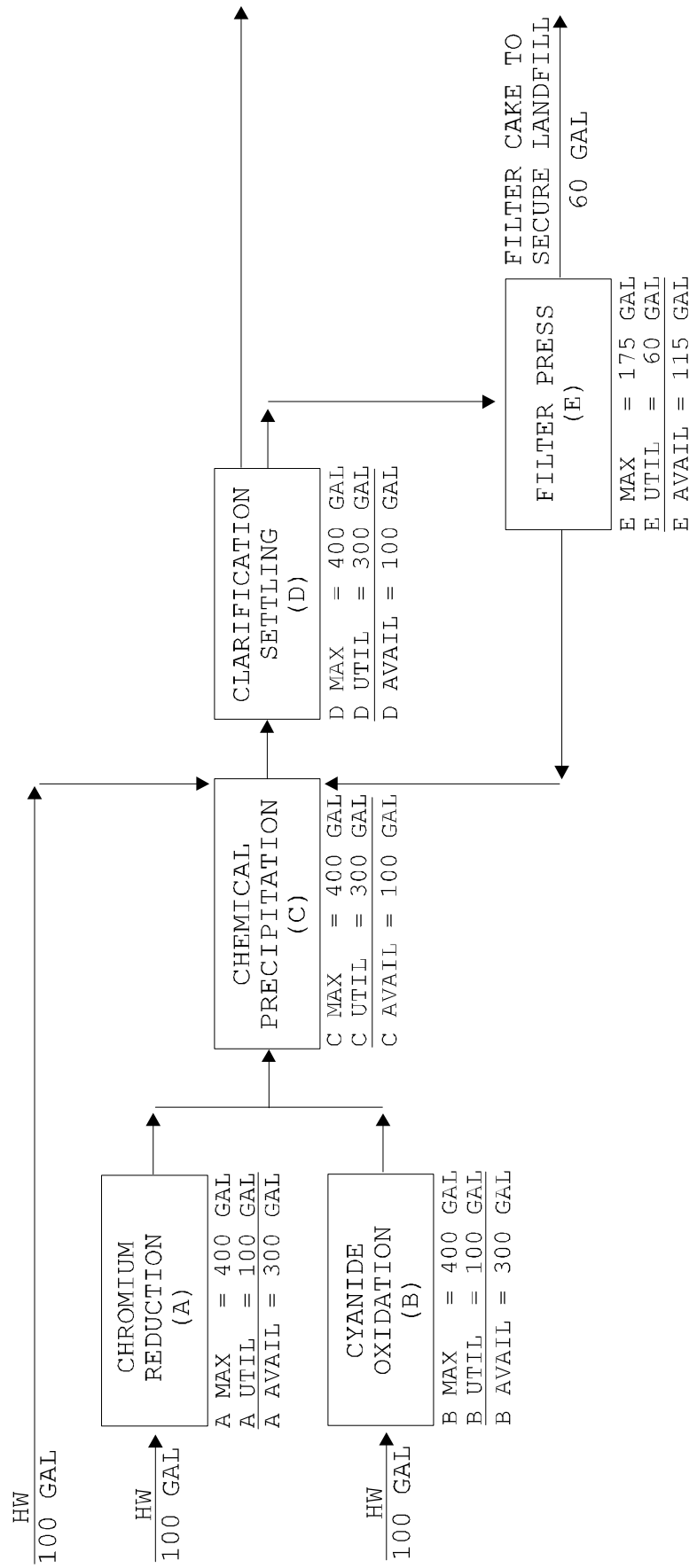


Figure 2. Flow Diagram of Three Process Systems with Unit Capabilities

FORM PS

At first glance, Figure 3 seems to show two process systems because there are two hazardous waste entry points. On closer examination, however, it can be seen that the two wastes feed into two different tanks that conduct the same process in parallel. For purposes of reporting process system capacity, these two units are considered as one process, chromium reduction followed by chemical precipitation (M071), with the utilized and maximum capacities of the "aggregated unit" equal to the sum of the utilized and maximum capacities of both units. Therefore, Figure 3 depicts only one hazardous waste treatment process system.

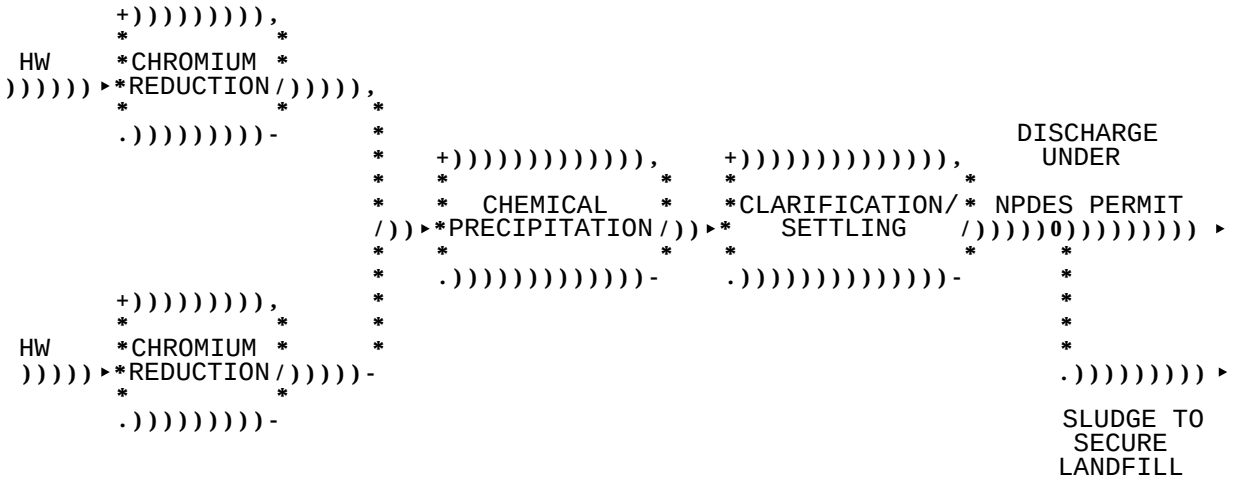


Figure 3. Flow Diagram of One Process System with Two Units Conducting the Same Process

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Section I: System Identification

This section requests descriptive information on the processes, units, and status of one TDR process system that existed, or was in the closure process at the site during 1995.

Box A: Waste treatment, disposal, or recycling system description

Describe the processes in this system, the types of units used to carry out the processes, and the types of wastes managed.

Examples:
"Incineration of D001 waste sludge and non-hazardous refuse in two rotary kiln incinerators."

"Solvent recovery and chemical treatment in tanks."

Box B: System type

Review the system type codes and enter the code that best describes the process system. A discussion of process system identification is provided on pages 34 through 38.

System Type Codes, page 99.

Box C: Regulatory status

Review the codes listed below and enter the code that best describes the regulatory status of the process system during 1995.

Code	Regulatory Status
01	RCRA regulated; all units are subject to RCRA permitting standards.
02	Not RCRA regulated; no units are subject to RCRA permitting standards but discharge is subject to NPDES permitting standards.
03	Not RCRA regulated; no units are subject to RCRA permitting standards and discharge is subject to POTW permit/approval.
04	Not RCRA regulated; no units are subject to RCRA permitting standards and underground injection process is subject to UIC permitting standards only.
05	Both RCRA regulated and RCRA exempt units and discharge are subject to NPDES permitting standards (can occur only in multiple process systems).
06	Both RCRA regulated and RCRA exempt units and discharge are subject to POTW permit/approval (can occur only in multiple process systems).
07	Both RCRA regulated and RCRA exempt units and the process system are subject to UIC permitting standards.
08	All units in the system are exempt from all Federal and State permitting requirements.
09	Regulated only by State for hazardous waste activities.
10	Regulatory status unknown.
11	Other regulatory status (specify in Comments).

Box D: Operational status

Review the codes listed below and enter the code that best describes the operational status of the process system at the end of 1995.

Code	Operational Status
01	Operational (includes routine downtime for standard operating procedures, slack demand, and normal maintenance).
02	Temporarily idle (e.g., non-routine downtime such as major repair).
03	Permanently closed. (For RCRA regulated process systems, permanently closed means formal RCRA closure has taken place or hazardous waste operations have ceased pending formal closure. For process systems exempt from RCRA permit requirements, permanently closed means hazardous waste operations have ceased permanently.) Use only if process system operated in 1994 and/or 1995.
04	Under construction (includes operational testing and waiting period for permit).
05	Planned but not yet under construction.
06	Other operational status (specify in Comments).

Box E: Unit types

Review the codes listed below and enter the codes that best describe the types of units in the process system. If more than two unit types are included in the process system, use the Comments section to continue the entry, and reference Section I, Box E.

Code	Unit Types
01	Tank (includes distillation columns, filter presses, sumps, clarifiers, and other tanks).
02	Container.
03	Incinerator (e.g., rotary kiln, liquid injection, fluidized bed).
04	Industrial kiln, furnace, or boiler.

codes cont. on page 40

05 Waste pile.
06 Underground injection well.
07 Landfill.
08 Land application/land treatment.
09 Surface impoundment.
10 Other type of unit (specify in Comments).

Section II: Capacity

This section requests information on the quantity of influents, residuals, and effluents associated with the TDR process system operated at any time during 1995 (operational status codes 01, 02, or 03).

Box A: 1995 influent quantity

Box A has four parts. Complete each part according to the instructions below. Right justify all entries.

- Total: Enter the total quantity of waste entering the system during 1995. Include all waste influents, both RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous. Exclude quantities of catalysts, reagents, and other non-waste materials that enter the system as part of a management process. **You may estimate the quantity of waste entering the system**. Write in the Comments section for Section II, Box A, that the quantity is estimated.

  For a system that shares units or processes with another system: Enter the total quantity of waste influent to the system, excluding any influent quantity that originates in another system with which a unit or process is shared. For example, in completing Form PS for the "chemical precipitation" system type in Figure 2 on page 37, enter in Box A only the quantity of metal-bearing waste (100 gal) entering the chemical precipitation process. Do not count the quantity of chromium-bearing waste that flows into the "chrome reduction followed by chemical precipitation" system type as influent quantity. Similarly, do not count the quantity of cyanide and metal-bearing waste that flows into the "cyanide oxidation followed by chemical precipitation" system type as influent to the "chemical precipitation" system type because it originates in different systems (even though it also flows into the first process of the "chemical precipitation" system).

- RCRA: In the RCRA space, enter the amount of the Total influent to the process system that was RCRA hazardous waste. This should always be equal to or less than the Total.

NOTE: The RCRA influent quantity should be reported on one or more GM or WR forms.

- UOM: Enter the unit of measure (UOM) code for the influent quantities reported in Box A. Report quantities in one of the units of measure listed below. If you select a volumetric measure (gallons, liters, or cubic yards), you must also report the density of the waste in Box A.

Code	Unit of Measure
1	Pounds
2	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
3	Kilograms
4	Metric tonnes (1,000 kilograms)
5	Gallons
6	Liters
7	Cubic yards

Skip to Box B if you entered code 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Continue to Density if you entered code 5, 6, or 7.

- Density: Complete density only if you entered code 5, 6, or 7. Provide the density in either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and check the appropriate box.

Box B: Maximum operational capacity

Box B asks for the maximum operational capacity. Report in the same unit of measure as for Box A. This is defined differently, depending on the type of TDR processes that constitute the system.

- Landfill System (including any landfills to be closed). For a landfill system, maximum operational capacity is the quantity of hazardous and non-hazardous waste that can enter the process system over its remaining lifetime. Exclude quantities of non-waste materials used for daily and final cover. Assume the waste is of the same type as that disposed in the process system during 1995. If the process system includes multiple units or cells, sum the maximum quantities across all units in the system. Report in the same UOM as Box A.

- Flow System (treatment, recovery, or disposal process systems not included above). For flow systems, the maximum operational capacity is the greatest quantity that could have entered the process system, assuming all of the following:

  - No change in equipment;
  - An unlimited supply of waste of the same typical mix managed in 1995;
  - Willingness to add additional shifts;
  - Necessary routine downtime;
  - Effects of other process systems sharing the same units and competing for capacity;
  - Limits in current permit will not be exceeded; and
  - Regulatory limitations.

NOTE: For a flow system that shares units or processes with another process system, the operational capacity should reflect any limitations in capacity caused by shared use of units or processes by other process systems. The maximum capacity of the shared unit(s) should be proportioned to each of the process systems of which it is a part, based on the amount of influent into the process contributed by each system. Otherwise, there may be double counting of capacity. For example, in Figure 2 (page 37) the maximum operational capacity of the chemical precipitation unit is 133 gallons for each of the three process systems, all of which utilize the process equally.

As in Box A, both Total and RCRA quantities are required. **You may estimate the maximum operational capacity of the process system**. Write in the Comments section for Section II, Box B, that the quantity is estimated.

NOTE: The amount you enter in the Total space will not necessarily equal the RCRA quantity, but the total may be larger.

FORM PS

Box C: 1995 liquid effluent quantity

Liquid effluent includes, but is not limited to, NPDES and POTW discharges (non-hazardous waste), incinerator scrubber water, and landfill leachate. (The last two may or may not be hazardous waste, depending on whether listed hazardous waste was burned in the incinerator or placed in the landfill, or whether the scrubber water or leachate meet any of the characteristically hazardous criteria.) Box C has four entries similar to Box A.

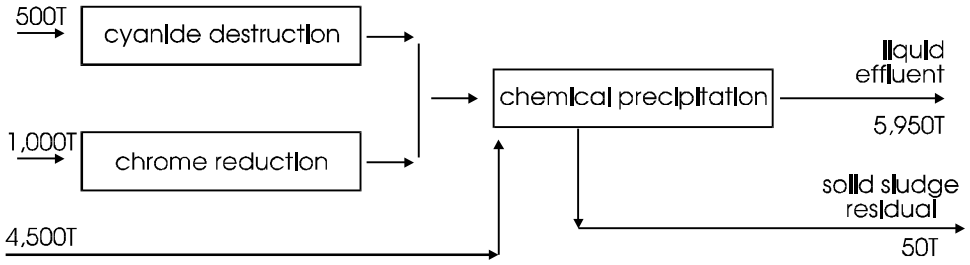
- Total: Enter the total quantity of liquid effluent exiting from the process system, including all RCRA hazardous, State hazardous, and non-hazardous waste. Do not include quantities recovered for reuse (product). For process systems which share units, apportion the liquid effluent among the process systems sharing the same units based on the influent quantities. (See below).

- RCRA: Enter the amount of RCRA hazardous liquid residuals. (This should always be equal to or less than Total.)

- Report UOM and Density, following the directions for Box A, page 40.

NOTE: A Form GM is required for each RCRA hazardous waste solid/sludge residual. If multiple process systems generate one residual, only one Form GM is required for that residual.

Example:



		Influent	Percentage of influent	Proportion of effluent
M072	cyanide destruction followed by chemical precipitation	500	8.3	494 (8.3% * 5,950)
M071	chrome reduction followed by chemical precipitation	1,000	16.7	993 (16.7% * 5,950)
M077	chemical precipitation	4,500	75.0	4,463 (75% * 5,950)
	Total	6,000	100%	5,950

NOTE: Report each RCRA hazardous waste liquid effluent on a new Form GM. If multiple process systems generate only one residual, only one Form GM is required for that residual.

Box D: 1995 solid/sludge residual quantity

Solid/sludge residuals are non-liquid residuals from the management of hazardous waste. Depending on the management system and wastes managed, residuals can be hazardous or non-hazardous. Box D has the same four parts as Box C. Complete Box D, following Box C instructions, replacing liquid effluent with solid/sludge residual.

Box E: Limitations on maximum operational capacity

Use the following codes to indicate any limits on the maximum operational capacity reported in Box B. Review the codes listed below. Enter, in descending order of importance, up to three codes. If a limiting factor is the shared use of units or processes, enter code 06 -- shared use of units or processes with other process systems.

Code	Limitations on maximum operational capacity
01	Operating permit.
02	Compliance with permit standards.
03	Other State or local regulatory limitations.
04	Planned maintenance downtime.
05	Number of shifts operated per year.
06	Shared use of units or processes with other process systems.
07	Other physical factors.
08	Other limitations on capacity (specify in Comments).
09	No limitation beyond engineering design.

Box F: Commercial capacity availability code

Review the codes listed below. Enter the code that best describes the availability of the process system for commercial hazardous waste management.

Code	Commercial capacity availability
1	Available only for management of hazardous waste generated on site.
2	Available only to generators or facilities owned by the same company or organization.
3	Available to a limited group of generators or facilities for commercial hazardous waste management (specify limitations in the Comments section).
4	Available to any generators or facilities for commercial hazardous waste management.

Box G: Percent capacity commercially available

If the commercial capacity availability code reported in Box F is code 3 or 4, enter in Box G the estimated percentage of the maximum operational capacity commercially available for hazardous waste management. If you entered code 1 or 2 in Box F, enter zero (0) percent in Box G.

Calculate this entry as follows:

_____ (Amount of capacity available for commercial use)

divided by

_____ (Maximum operational capacity)

equals

_____ x 100 = **.)) 2)) 2)) 2))** % (**Enter this number in Box G**)

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Lab packs

The following rules should be applied to the reporting of lab pack wastes in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report:

1) You may aggregate lab pack waste containers in most cases. However, you must report them as separate wastes under the following conditions:

   a) If they contain **acute hazardous wastes** (EPA hazardous waste codes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and all "P" waste codes). Report separately from lab packs containing other hazardous wastes (all other EPA hazardous waste codes).

   b) If they are managed differently from each other. For example, report lab packs shipped to landfills separately from those incinerated.

2) Enter a Form Code indicating lab packs ("B001," "B002," "B003," "B004," or "B009") in Form GM, Box H. These Form Codes are to be used with any lab pack, whether the wastes are gaseous, liquid, solid, or sludge.

3) It is **not** necessary to report every EPA hazardous waste code included in a batch of lab packs. Record one—or a few predominant—EPA hazardous waste codes in Form GM, Box B. If there are many EPA hazardous waste codes associated with the batch of lab packs, enter "LABP" in the first four-character field in Form GM, Box B; then enter "NA" in the three remaining fields.

4) When reporting quantities for lab packs:

   a) **Include** the weight of the containers if they are disposed (e.g., landfilled) or treated (e.g., incinerated) along with the waste.

   b) **Exclude** the weight of the containers if the waste is removed from the containers before treatment or disposal.

5) Origin codes for lab packs vary depending on the situation. Review the origin codes carefully to determine which is most appropriate in your case.

Asbestos, PCBs, waste oils

Do not report asbestos, PCBs, and waste oils in most cases. **Do** report them if any of the following conditions exist:

1) If your State specifically requires that these wastes be reported;

2) If a listed RCRA hazardous waste (i.e., a waste whose EPA hazardous waste code begins with "F", "P", "U", or "K") is mixed with asbestos, PCBs, or waste oil. In this case, the entire mixture becomes a hazardous waste; or

3) If the waste possesses one or more of the characteristics that result in assigning an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with "D."

Do not report "used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste (criterion 3 above) but is recycled in some other manner than being burned

for energy recovery." (40 CFR 261.6 (a)(3)(iii)) **Do** report if the waste oil is burned or disposed.

Groundwater contaminated by leachate

Groundwater contaminated by RCRA hazardous waste leachate is not considered a solid waste and is, therefore, not classified as a hazardous waste. However, since hazardous waste is "contained in" the groundwater, it must be treated "as if" it were a RCRA hazardous waste. When reporting groundwater contaminated by leachate on the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report, observe the following conventions:

1) **Do not** report generation quantities for contaminated groundwater. Enter "NA" in Form GM, Section II, Boxes A and B. Explain in the Comments section it is groundwater, not a hazardous waste, that was generated on site.

2) **Do** report quantities managed on site (Form GM, Section II, System 1 and 2); quantities shipped off site (Form GM, Section III), quantities received from off site (Form WR, Box E); and quantities influent to an on-site waste management process (Form PS, Section II, Box A, Total).

RCRA-radioactive mixed wastes

By themselves, source material, special nuclear material, or by-product materials (See Definitions section, beginning on page 49), as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U. S. Code 2011 et. seq., are not classified as hazardous wastes under RCRA. However, if these materials are mixed with a RCRA hazardous waste, the material is controlled under RCRA regulation, as well as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA) regulations, and is to be reported in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report.

Wastes from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)

Waste management facilities sometimes receive hazardous wastes from large numbers of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs), or other sites that do not have RCRA EPA Identification Numbers. To minimize response burden, you may aggregate these wastes across generating sites, in accordance with the following guidelines:

1) All the wastes must have the same EPA Waste Code (Form WR, Box B), State Hazardous Waste Code (Form WR, Box C), Form Code (Form WR, Box G), RCRA-Radioactive Mixed Code (Form WR, Box H), and System Type Code (Form WR, Box I).

2) Wastes received from different States must be reported separately. In Form WR, Box D, the entry should include the two letter postal code of the originating State, followed by the letters "CESQG". For example, wastes received from several CESQG sites in the State of Alaska (AK) could be aggregated onto a single Form WR Waste Section, entered in Box D as "AKCESQG".

In Box E, report the total quantity of wastes received from the shipping State that share a common EPA hazardous waste code, State hazardous waste code, form code, RCRA-radioactive mixed code, and system type code.

Wastes from foreign countries

Report on Form WR all wastes shipped to your facility from a foreign site. If the foreign site has an EPA Identification Number, report receipts from that site just as you would report receipts from a domestic site. If the site does not have an EPA Identification Number, call the Toll Free HelpLine for instructions on how to report. Report on Form OI the name and address of all foreign generators.

RCRA hazardous wastes managed in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements

Do not count RCRA hazardous wastes treated in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements in determining if your site is required to file the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report. If you determine that your site is required to file the Report, you must report these wastes and any on-site process systems, exempt or permitted, that manage them. Among reportable process systems are wastewater treatment units and elementary neutralization units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements. These data are used by States to analyze adequacy of hazardous waste management capacity.

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Accumulation

A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit (i.e., a site that does not have active RCRA Part A or Part B permit applications) may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments.

Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off site.

Generators of 100 kg (220 lbs) to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days.

Activity/Production Index

A measure of changes in production, activity, economics, and/or other factors that affected the quantity of hazardous waste generated in 1995, compared to 1994. The Index is used to distinguish hazardous waste generation quantity changes resulting from waste minimization activity, from changes resulting from production, activity, economics, or other factors.

Acute Hazardous Waste

Any hazardous waste with an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter "P", or any of the following "F" codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027. These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

Authorized State

A State which has obtained authorization from EPA to direct the RCRA program.

By-product Material

(1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.

Confidential Business Information (CBI)

Information a facility does not wish to make available to the general public for competitive business reasons. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be claimed for certain information in your report. A claim may be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

A CESQG meets the following criteria every month:

(a) in every single month during 1995, the site generated no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste, **and** no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste, **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

(b) the site accumulated at any time during 1995 no more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste, **and** no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste, **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

(c) the site treated or disposed of the hazardous waste in a manner consistent with regulatory provisions.

Note: Definitions are not legally binding. Refer to Title 40 of CFR for precise legal wording.

DEFINITIONS
(Continued)

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	The detailed regulations, written by Federal agencies, to implement the provisions of laws passed by Congress. Regulations in the CFR have the force of Federal law.
Characteristic Waste	A waste classified as hazardous because it is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure. It has an EPA Hazardous Waste Code in the range "D001" to "D043". Each of these four characteristics is defined in 40 CFR 261.20 Subpart C.
Closed-loop Recovery System	A recovery unit for which secondary materials are returned to the original process; the production process to which these secondary materials are returned is a primary production process; and the secondary material is returned as feedstock to the original production process and is recycled as part of the process. Additional information can be found in the Federal Register, Volume 50, page 639, January 4, 1985.
Delisted Wastes	Site-specific wastes excluded from reporting under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22. A waste at a particular generating site may be excluded or delisted from the lists of hazardous waste in Subpart D of Part 261 by petitioning the EPA Administrator for a regulatory amendment.
Disposal	Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep well injection, or incineration.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The EPA is also called U.S. EPA, for United States Environmental Protection Agency. Established in 1970 by presidential executive order, it brought together parts of various government agencies involved with the control of pollution. Some State environmental authorities may be called EPA also, as in Illinois EPA.
EPA Identification Number	A 12-character number assigned by either EPA or the authorized State to each generator, transporter, and treatment, disposal, or storage facility. Facilities which are not generators but anticipate generation activity may also apply for and receive an EPA Identification Number. The first two characters are alphabetical and stand for the State in which the site is physically located. The third character can be either alphabetical or numeric. The remaining nine characters are always numeric.
Excluded Wastes	Wastes excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4 and 261.3(c)(2)(ii).
Facility	In this report, a site which manages hazardous waste on the physical location. Facilities are also called "TSDs" or "TSDRs."
Form 8700-12	Notification of Regulated Waste Activity Form. (See Notification Form.)
Generator	A site or mobile source whose actions or processes produce hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste	By-product of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. It is a solid waste which possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists. A hazardous waste is regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. The regulatory definition of hazardous waste is found in 40 CFR 261.3.

Note: Definitions are not legally binding. Refer to Title 40 of CFR for precise legal wording.

Incineration

(1) burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials; or (2) a treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures, e.g., burning sludge to remove the water and reduce the remaining residues to a safe, non-burnable ash which can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations.

Interim (Permit) Status

Period during which treatment, storage, and disposal facilities coming under RCRA in 1980 were temporarily permitted to operate while awaiting denial or issuance of an operating permit.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

A site is an LQG if it met **any** of the following criteria:

a) the site generated in one or more months during 1995 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**

b) the site generated in one or more months during 1995, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**

c) the site generated or accumulated at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Listed Wastes

Wastes specifically named in 40 CFR 261.3. These wastes are listed as hazardous under RCRA but have not been subjected to the toxic characteristics listing process because the dangers they present are considered self evident. They bear EPA hazardous waste codes beginning with the letters F, P, U, or K.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a State, or (where delegated), a tribal government on an Indian reservation.

Notification Form

Every site which generates, treats, stores, disposes, or transports hazardous waste must inform EPA of its hazardous waste activity by filing EPA Form 8700-12, Notification of Regulated Waste Activity. After receiving the notification form, EPA assigns an identification number to the site.

Off-Site Facility

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area located at a place away from the generating site.

On-Site Facility

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area located on the generating site.

Operator

Person responsible for the overall operation of the site.

Opportunity Assessment

A procedure that identifies practices that can be implemented to reduce the generation of hazardous waste (source reduction) or the quantity that must subsequently be treated, stored, disposed, or recycled.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

A waste treatment works owned by a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe, usually designed to treat domestic wastewaters.

Process Unit

A single piece of equipment—e.g., one tank, one distillation column, or one surface impoundment—in which hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.

Note: Definitions are not legally binding. Refer to Title 40 of CFR for precise legal wording.

DEFINITIONS
(Continued)

Process System	One or more process units used together to treat, recycle, or dispose a hazardous waste. A list of system types begins on page 99.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.
RCRA Interim (Permit) Status	Refer to "Interim (Permit) Status" definition on page 51.
RCRA Permit	A site has submitted both a RCRA Part A permit application and a RCRA Part B permit application, and has had the Part B permit application approved.
RCRA Regulated Units	Units used to treat, store, or dispose hazardous waste and are subject to regulation (i.e., required to have, or be covered by, a RCRA permit). Interim Status Permits are included. Containers and tanks used exclusively for short-term accumulation exempted under 40 CFR 262.34 are excluded.
Reclamation	The processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. See 40 CFR 261.6(4).
Recycling	The use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused. As used in this report, recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste, either on site or off site, after it has been generated. See 40 CFR, Section 261.1 (C) (4), (5), and (7).
Residual	The hazardous waste remaining after treating, disposing, or recycling hazardous waste.
Respondent	A site that must fill out at least one report form.

Note: Definitions are not legally binding. Refer to Title 40 of CFR for precise legal wording.

Reuse

A material is "used or reused" if it is either:

(1) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or

(2) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment). See 40 CFR 261.6(5).

Site

In this report, any holder of an EPA Identification Number. A site may be a "generator", a "facility" (or "TSDR facility"), or both, or a non-regulated facility which has conservatively requested and received an EPA Identification Number.

Sludge

A semi-solid residue from any number of air or water treatment processes. Sludge can be a hazardous waste.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

An SQG is defined by **all** the following criteria:

a) in one or more months the site generated more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste, but in no month did the site: (1) generate 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of hazardous waste, or; (2) generate 1 kg (2.2 lbs) or more of acute hazardous waste, or; (3) generate 100 kg (220 lbs) or more of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

b) the site accumulated at any time during 1995 no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

c) the site stored its wastes in tanks or containers in a manner consistent with regulatory provisions.

OR, the site is a Small Quantity Generator if, in 1995,

a) the site met all other criteria for a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), but

b) the site accumulated 1,000 kg (2200 lbs.) or more of hazardous waste.

Solid Waste

Non-liquid, non-soluble materials, ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex, and sometimes hazardous, substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

Solvent

A substance (usually liquid) capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances. Solvents include, but are not limited to, the non-spent materials listed in EPA hazardous waste codes F001 through F005.

Source Code

The production or service process associated with generation of waste.

Note: Definitions are not legally binding. Refer to Title 40 of CFR for precise legal wording.

DEFINITIONS
(Continued)

Source Material	(1) uranium, thorium, or any other material determined by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 2091 of this title to be source material; or (2) ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as the Commission may by regulation determine from time to time.
Source Reduction	"Source reduction" means any practice which: (1) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (2) reduces impact on public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Source reduction does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the provision of a service.
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code	A four-digit coding system, developed by the Census Bureau and OMB, that categorizes the principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered, at a site's physical location.
Storage	Temporary holding of waste pending treatment or disposal. Storage methods include containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments.
Superfund	The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and carries out the EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority level on the list, and conducting and/or supervising the ultimately determined cleanup and other remedial actions.
Surface Impoundment	Treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid hazardous waste in ponds.
TDR	Treatment, disposal, or recycling.
Transfer Facility	Any transportation related facility including loading docks, packing areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipment of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation. Transporters who store manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirement of Article 262.30 for a period of 10 days or less are not subject to regulation under Parts 270, 264, 265, and 268 with respect to storage of these wastes.
Transporter	A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, road, or water. Transporters who store manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirement of Article 262.30 for a period of 10 days or less are not subject to regulation under Parts 270, 264, 265, and 268 with respect to storage of these wastes. (40 CFR 263.12)
Treatment	Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste

	so as to neutralize such waste, to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose; or amenable to recovery, storage, or reduction in volume.
Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD)	Site where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.
TSDR	Treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling.
Unauthorized State	State that has not obtained authorization from EPA to direct its own RCRA program.
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	Program under the Safe Drinking Water Act that regulates the use of wells to pump fluids into the ground. Materials pumped into the ground include chemical-containing wastes. A well involved in this program has a unique identification number.
Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest	The shipping document (EPA Form 8700-22 or 8700-22a) that pertains to hazardous waste and is duly signed by the generator.
Unit	Refer to "Process Unit" definition on page 52.
Use	Refer to "Reuse" definition on page 53.
Waste Codes	EPA identifiers consisting of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. The list of the EPA hazardous waste codes begins on page 61.
Waste Minimization	The reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in: (1) the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste; (2) the reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

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EXCLUDED WASTES

(Reference 261.4 and 261.3(c)(2)(ii) of 40 CFR)

Waste Category	Waste Description
Acid	Potentially recyclable spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid. To be exempt, the acid must not be accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 CFR 261.1(c).
Agriculture, Irrigation	Irrigation return flow.
Cement Kiln Dust	Waste from a cement kiln.
Chromium, Leather Tanning	A waste which is considered hazardous because: (1) it is listed due to the presence of chromium or (2) it has failed the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure due to chromium's presence. This waste must also meet the criteria for exclusion listed in 261.4(b)(6).
Drilling Fluid	A drilling fluid, produced water, or other waste associated with the exploration for or the development or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
Emission Control Waste	Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, or flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.
Fertilizer	Solid waste generated from growing and harvesting of agriculture crops or raising of animals (including production of manure), where the waste is returned to the soil as a fertilizer.
Household	Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas).

NOTE: A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under RCRA if that facility: (1) receives and burns only household wastes (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources) and commercial or industrial solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste and (2) does not accept hazardous wastes and the owner or operator of the facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are neither received nor burned in the facility.

Mining	A solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. (This includes phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore.)
Mining, In situ	Material subjected to in situ mining techniques in which the material is not removed as part of the extraction process.
Mining, Overburden	Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

EXCLUDED WASTES
(Continued)

Waste Category	Waste Description
Nuclear	By-product, source, or special nuclear material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. From the Atomic Energy Act, these terms are defined as follows: "By-product material" means: (1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content. "Source material" means: (1) uranium, thorium, or any other material, determined by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 2091 of this title, to be source material or (2) ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as the Commission may by regulation determine from time to time. "Special nuclear material" means: (1) plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2071 of this title, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material or (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, but does not include source material.
NOTE: 	If the excluded material described above is mixed with a hazardous waste, the material is regulated under RCRA as well as under the Nuclear Regulatory Act and is to be reported in the 1995 Hazardous Waste Report.
Petroleum-contaminated Media and Debris	Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure in Section 261.24 (EPA Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under 40 CFR 280.
Precipitation Runoff	Runoff generated by the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.
Pulping Liquor	Potentially recyclable pulping liquor (black liquor) reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace, so long as the material is reused in the pulping process and is not accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 CFR 261.1(c).
Sewage, Domestic	Domestic sewage -- any untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.
Sewage, Mixture	Any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
Wastewater, Point Source Discharge	Industrial wastewater discharge subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges generated by industrial wastewater treatment.

Waste Category	Waste Description
Wood, Wood Products	A solid waste consisting of discarded wood or wood products that fail the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (but is not considered hazardous for any other reason) and is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treatment wood and wood products for these materials' intended end uses.

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EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

Code	Waste description
CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	
D001	Ignitable waste
D002	Corrosive waste
D003	Reactive waste
D004	Arsenic
D005	Barium
D006	Cadmium
D007	Chromium
D008	Lead
D009	Mercury
D010	Selenium
D011	Silver
D012	Endrin(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimeth-ano-naphthalene)
D013	Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexa-chlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)
D014	Methoxychlor (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis [p-methoxyphenyl] ethane)
D015	Toxaphene (C_{10} H_{10} Cl_8, Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)
D016	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
D017	2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)
D018	Benzene
D019	Carbon tetrachloride
D020	Chlordane
D021	Chlorobenzene
D022	Chloroform
D023	o-Cresol
D024	m-Cresol
D025	p-Cresol
D026	Cresol
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)
D032	Hexachlorobenzene
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene
D034	Hexachloroethane
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone
D036	Nitrobenzene
D037	Pentachlorophenol
D038	Pyridine
D039	Tetrachloroethylene
D040	Trichlorethylene
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
D043	Vinyl chloride

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM NONSPECIFIC SOURCES

F001 The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: Tetrachloroethylene, trichlorethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F002 The following spent halogenated solvents: Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2, trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F003 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/ blends containing, before use, only the above spent nonhalogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents, and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F004 The following spent nonhalogenated solvents: cresols, cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F005 The following spent nonhalogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F006 Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.

F007 Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.

F008 Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations in which cyanides are used in the process.

F009 Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations in which cyanides are used in the process.

F010 Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations in which cyanides are used in the process.

F011 Spent cyanide solutions from slat bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.

F012 Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations in which cyanides are used in the process.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.
F020	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
F021	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce derivatives.
F022	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.
F023	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
F024	Process wastes including, but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludge, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in Sections 261.31. or 261.32)
F025	Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one, to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.
F026	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.
F027	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)
F028	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA hazardous waste nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.
F032	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use, or have previously used, chlorophenolic formulations [except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
	have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 261.35 (i.e., the newly promulgated equipment cleaning or replacement standards), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations]. (This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.)
F034	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.
F035	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge - Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and storm water units receiving dry weather flow. Sludges generated in storm water units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in Section 261.31(b)(2)(including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are exempted from this listing.
F038	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge - Any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in induced air flotation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in Section 261.31(b)(2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and F037, K048, and K051 wastes are exempted from this listing.
F039	Leachate resulting from the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes classified by more than one waste code under Subpart D, or from a mixture of wastes classified under Subparts C and D of this part. (Leachate resulting from the management of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its hazardous waste code(s): F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and/or F028.)
	HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethane production.
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.
K043	2,6-dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation, and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations of plants that produce iron or steel.
K064	Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production.
K065	Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities.
K066	Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production.
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, in which separately prepurified brine is not used.
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.

Code	Waste description
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.
K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.
K090	Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromiumsilicon production.
K091	Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.
K104	Combined wastewaters generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
K109	Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the product of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from purification of toluenediamine in production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
K115	Heavy ends from purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, tar collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank sludge from coking operations).
K142	Tank storage residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products from coal.
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.
K147	Tar storage residues from coal tar refining.
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha (or methyl-) chlorinated tolunes, ring-chlorinated tolunes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional

Code	Waste description
	groups. [This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzoyl chloride]
K150	Organic residules excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha (or methyl-) chlorinated tolunes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha (or methyl-) chlorinated tolunes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.
K158	Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.
K160	Solids (including filter wastes, separation solids, and spent catalysts) from the production of thiocarbamates and solids from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126).

DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUALS, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF—ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE

(AN ALPHABETIZED LISTING CAN BE FOUND AT 40 CFR 261.33.)

Code	Waste description
P001	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P001	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P002	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P003	2-Propenal
P003	Acrolein
P004	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)-
P004	Aldrin
P005	2-Propen-1-ol
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	4-Aminopyridine
P008	4-Pyridinamine
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
P009	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P010	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4
P011	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5
P011	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3
P012	Arsenic trioxide
P013	Barium cyanide
P014	Benzenethiol
P014	Thiophenol
P015	Beryllium
P016	Dichloromethyl ether
P016	Methane, oxybis[chloro-
P017	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P017	Bromoacetone
P018	Brucine
P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P020	Dinoseb
P020	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P021	Calcium cyanide
P021	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P022	Carbon disulfide
P023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	p-Chloraniline
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P028	Benzyl chloride
P029	Copper cyanide
P029	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	Cyanogen
P031	Ethanedinitrile
P033	Cyanogen chloride
P033	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
P034	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2aalpha, 3beta, 6beta, 6aalpha, 7beta, 7aalpha)-
P037	Dieldrin
P038	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	Diethylarsine
P039	Disulfoton
P039	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester

Code	Waste description
P040	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-
P042	Epinephrine
P043	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester
P044	Dimethoate
P044	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
P045	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P045	Thiofanox
P046	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P046	Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts
P047	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P049	Dithiobiuret
P049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$
P050	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3-oxide
P050	Endosulfan
P051	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2abeta, 3alpha, 6alpha, 6abeta, 7beta, 7aalpha)- & metabolites
P051	Endrin
P051	Endrin, & metabolites
P054	Aziridine
P054	Ethyleneimine
P056	Fluorine
P057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P057	Fluoroacetamide
P058	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P059	Heptachlor
P060	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5beta, 8beta, 8abeta)-
P060	Isodrin
P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P063	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	Hydrogen cyanide
P064	Methane, isocyanato-
P064	Methyl isocyanate

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
P065	Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
P065	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P066	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester
P066	Methomyl
P067	1,2-Propylenimine
P067	Aziridine, 2-methyl-
P068	Hydrazine, methyl-
P068	Methyl hydrazine
P069	2-Methyllactonitrile
P069	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P070	Aldicarb
P070	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P071	Methyl parathion
P071	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P073	Nickel carbonyl
P073	Nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$, (T-4)-
P074	Nickel cyanide
P074	Nickel cyanide $Ni(CN)_2$
P075	Nicotine, & salts
P075	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-,(S)-, & salts
P076	Nitric oxide
P076	Nitrogen oxide NO
P077	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P077	p-Nitroaniline
P078	Nitrogen dioxide
P078	Nitrogen oxide NO_2
P081	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)
P081	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	Methanimine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P084	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P085	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	Osmium oxide OsO_4, (T-4)-
P087	Osmium tetroxide
P088	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P088	Endothall
P089	Parathion
P089	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P092	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P092	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	Phenylthiourea
P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P094	Phorate

Code	Waste description
P094	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
P095	Carbonic dichloride
P095	Phosgene
P096	Hydrogen phosphide
P096	Phosphine
P097	Famphur
P097	Phosphorothioic acid O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P098	Potassium cyanide
P098	Potassium cyanide K(CN)
P099	Argentate (1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P099	Potassium silver cyanide
P101	Ethyl cyanide
P101	Propanenitrile
P102	2-Propyn-1-ol
P102	Propargyl alcohol
P103	Selenourea
P104	Silver cyanide
P104	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
P105	Sodium azide
P106	Sodium cyanide
P106	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P107	Strontium sulfide SrS
P108	Strychnidin-10-one, & salts
P108	Strychnine, & salts
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P109	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P110	Tetraethyl lead
P111	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P111	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
P112	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P112	Tetranitromethane (R)
P113	Thallic oxide
P113	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_3
P114	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P114	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P115	Thallium(I) sulfate
P116	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P116	Thiosemicarbazide
P118	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	Ammonium vanadate
P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P120	Vanadium pentoxide
P121	Zinc cyanide
P121	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$
P122	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
P123	Toxaphene
P127	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P127	Carbofuran
P128	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P185	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O- [(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime
P185	Tirpate
P188	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P188	Physostigmine salicylate
P189	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl - 7-benzofuranyl ester
P189	Carbosulfan
P190	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P190	Metolcarb
P191	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl]- 5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester
P191	Dimetilan
P192	Isolan
P192	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methy-l-(1-methylethyl)-1H- pyrazol-5-yl ester
P194	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	Oxamyl
P196	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P196	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,
P197	Formparanate
P197	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P198	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride
P198	Formetanate hydrochloride
P199	Methiocarb
P199	Mexacarbate
P199	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	Promecarb
P202	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
P202	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P204	Physostigmine
P204	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,
P205	Ziram

Code	Waste description
	DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF—TOXIC WASTES
	(AN ALPHABETIZED LISTING CAN BE FOUND AT 40 CFR 261.33.)
See F027	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol 2,4,5-T 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)- Pentachlorophenol Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro- Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro- Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro- Phenol, pentachloro- Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)- Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U001	Acetaldehyde (I)
U001	Ethanal (I)
U002	2-Propanone (I)
U002	Acetone (I)
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004	Acetophenone
U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	2-Propenamide
U007	Acrylamide
U008	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U008	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	2-Propenenitrile
U009	Acrylonitrile
U010	Azirino [2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1aalpha, 8beta, 8aalpha, 8balpha)]-
U010	Mitomycin C
U011	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U011	Amitrole
U012	Aniline (I,T)
U012	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	Auramine
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U015	Azaserine
U015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
U016	Benz[c]acridine
U017	Benzal chloride
U017	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U018	Benz[a]anthracene

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U019	Benzene (I,T)
U020	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U021	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine
U021	Benzidine
U022	Benzo[a]pyrene
U023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U023	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U024	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U024	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U025	Dichloroethyl ether
U025	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U026	Chlornaphazin
U026	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U027	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U027	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U028	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U028	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U029	Methane, bromo-
U029	Methyl bromide
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U031	1-Butanol (I)
U031	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U032	Calcium chromate
U032	Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U033	Carbonic difluoride
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U034	Chloral
U035	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U035	Chlorambucil
U036	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
U036	Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers
U037	Benzene, chloro-
U037	Chlorobenzene
U038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U038	Chlorobenzilate
U039	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U041	Epichlorohydrin
U041	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U042	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U043	Ethene, chloro-
U043	Vinyl chloride
U044	Chloroform
U044	Methane, trichloro-
U045	Methane, chloro- (I,T)

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U045	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U047	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U048	o-Chlorophenol
U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U049	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U050	Chrysene
U051	Creosote
U052	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U052	Phenol, methyl-
U053	2-Butenal
U053	Crotonaldehyde
U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U055	Cumene (I)
U056	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U056	Cyclohexane (I)
U057	Cyclohexanone (I)
U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U058	Cyclophosphamide
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U059	Daunomycin
U060	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U060	DDD
U061	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U061	DDT
U062	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U062	Diallate
U063	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	Benzo[rst]pentaphene
U064	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U066	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U067	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U067	Ethylene dibromide
U068	Methane, dibromo-
U068	Methylene bromide
U069	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U069	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U073	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U074	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U076	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U077	Ethylene dichloride
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U079	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-,(E)-
U080	Methane, dichloro-
U080	Methylene chloride
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U083	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U083	Propylene dichloride
U084	1,3-Dichloropropene
U084	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U085	2,2'-Bioxirane
U086	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U086	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
U087	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U088	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U088	Diethyl phthalate
U089	Diethylstilbesterol
U089	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis, (E)-
U090	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U090	Dihydrosafrole
U091	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	Dimethylamine (I)
U092	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U093	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U093	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U094	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U095	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U097	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-

Code	Waste description
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U102	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U102	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	Dimethyl sulfate
U103	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U105	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U106	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U107	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U108	1,4-Dioxane
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U110	1-Propanimine, N-propyl-(I)
U110	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U111	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U112	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U113	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U114	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts & esters
U114	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters
U115	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U115	Oxirane (I,T)
U116	2-Imidazolidinethione
U116	Ethylenethiourea
U117	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)
U117	Ethyl ether (I)
U118	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U118	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U120	Fluoranthene
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U122	Formaldehyde
U123	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	Furan (I)
U124	Furfuran (I)
U125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U125	Furfural (I)

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U126	Glycidylaldehyde
U126	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U127	Benzene, hexachloro-
U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha, 2alpha, 3beta, 4alpha, 5alpha, 6beta)-
U129	Lindane
U130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	Ethane, hexachloro-
U131	Hexachloroethane
U132	Hexachlorophene
U132	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-
U133	Hydrazine (R,T)
U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S
U136	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U136	Cacodylic acid
U137	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U138	Methane, iodo-
U138	Methyl iodide
U140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U140	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U141	Isosafrole
U142	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U142	Kepone
U143	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aalpha]]-
U143	Lasiocarpine
U144	Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt
U144	Lead acetate
U145	Lead phosphate
U145	Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)
U146	Lead subacetate
U146	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U147	2,5-Furandione
U147	Maleic anhydride
U148	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U148	Maleic hydrazide
U149	Malononitrile
U149	Propanedinitrile
U150	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U150	Melphalan

Code	Waste description
U151	Mercury
U152	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U152	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U153	Methanethiol (I,T)
U153	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U154	Methanol (I)
U154	Methyl alcohol (I)
U155	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U155	Methapyrilene
U156	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester, (I,T)
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene
U157	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U158	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-
U159	2-Butanone (I,T)
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U161	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U162	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U162	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U163	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U163	MNNG
U164	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U164	Methylthiouracil
U165	Naphthalene
U166	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U166	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	1-Napthalenamine
U167	alpha-Naphthylamine
U168	2-Napthalenamine
U168	beta-Naphthylamine
U169	Benzene, nitro-
U169	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	p-Nitrophenol (I,T)
U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U171	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U171	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U172	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U176	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U177	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U179	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U180	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U182	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U182	Paraldehyde
U183	Benzene, pentachloro-
U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	Ethane, pentachloro-
U184	Pentachloroethane
U185	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
U186	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U186	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U187	Phenacetin
U188	Phenol
U189	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U189	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U190	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U190	Phthalic anhydride
U191	2-Picoline
U191	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U192	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U192	Pronamide
U193	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U193	1,3-Propane sultone
U194	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U194	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U196	Pyridine
U197	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U197	p-Benzoquinone
U200	Reserpine
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester, (3beta, 16beta, 17alpha, 18beta, 20alpha)-
U201	1,3-Benzenediol
U201	Resorcinol
U202	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, & salts
U202	Saccharin, & salts
U203	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U203	Safrole
U204	Selenious acid
U204	Selenium dioxide

Code	Waste description
U205	Selenium sulfide
U205	Selenium sulfide SeS_2 (R,T)
U206	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-
U206	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-,D-
U206	Streptozotocin
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U210	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U210	Tetrachloroethylene
U211	Carbon tetrachloride
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-
U213	Furan, tetrahydro-(I)
U213	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
U214	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+) salt
U215	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	Thallium chloride Tlcl
U216	Thallium(I) chloride
U217	Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt
U217	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	Ethanethioamide
U218	Thioacetamide
U219	Thiourea
U220	Benzene, methyl-
U220	Toluene
U221	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U221	Toluenediamine
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U222	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U223	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)
U223	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U225	Bromoform
U225	Methane, tribromo-
U226	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U226	Methyl chloroform
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U227	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U228	Ethene, trichloro-
U228	Trichloroethylene
U234	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U234	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U235	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U235	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description
U236	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid,3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U236	Trypan blue
U237	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U237	Uracil mustard
U238	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U239	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U239	Xylene (I)
U240	2,4-D, salts & esters
U240	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts & esters
U240	Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 2,4-D
U243	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U243	Hexachloropropene
U244	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2S_2$, tetramethyl-
U244	Thiram
U246	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br
U247	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-
U247	Methoxychlor
U248	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U248	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U249	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10% or less
U271	Benomyl
U271	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester
U277	Sulfallate
U277	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester
U278	Bendiocarb
U278	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U279	Carbaryl
U279	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	Barban
U280	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	o-Toluidine
U353	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	p-Toluidine
U359	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U365	H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester
U365	Molinate
U366	Dazomet

Code	Waste description
U366	2H-1,3,5-Thiadiazine- 2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-
U367	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	Carbofuran phenol
U372	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	Carbendazim
U373	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U373	Propham
U375	Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester
	S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U375	3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate
U376	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothiosetenious acid(2)
	Se(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U376	Selenium, tetrakis (dimethyldithiocarbamate)
U377	Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monopotassium salt
U377	Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate
U378	Carbamodithioic acid, (hydroxymethyl) methyl-, monopotassium salt
U378	Potassium n-hydroxymethyl- n-methyldi-thiocarbamate
U379	Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate
U379	Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl, sodium salt
U381	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt
U381	Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate
U382	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt
U382	Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate
U383	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl, potassium salt
U383	Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate
U384	Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt
U384	Metam Sodium
U385	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-propyl ester
U386	Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester
U386	Cycloate
U387	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-,
U387	Prosulfocarb
U389	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,
U389	Triallate
U390	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester
U390	EPTC
U391	Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl ester
U391	Pebulate
U392	Butylate
U392	Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester
U393	Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-
U393	Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate
U394	A2213
U394	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

(Continued)

Code	Waste description	Code	Waste description
U395	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate		
U395	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate		
U396	Ferbam		
U396	Iron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,		
U400	Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfide		
U400	Piperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-		
U401	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide		
U401	Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide		
U402	Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide		
U402	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl		
U403	Disulfiram		
U403	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl		
U404	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-		
U404	Triethylamine		
U407	Ethyl Ziram		
U409	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester		
U409	Thiophanate-methyl		
U410	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis[(methylimino)carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester		
U410	Thiodicarb		
U411	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate		
U411	Propoxur		

SIC CODES

SIC Code	Industry	SIC Code	Industry	SIC Code	Industry

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--CROPS

0111 Wheat
0112 Rice
0115 Corn
0116 Soybeans
0119 Cash grains, nec
0131 Cotton
0132 Tobacco
0133 Sugar cane and sugar beets
0134 Irish potatoes
0139 Field crops, except cash grains, nec
0161 Vegetables and melons
0171 Berry crops
0172 Grapes
0173 Tree nuts
0174 Citrus fruits
0175 Deciduous tree fruits
0179 Fruits and tree nuts, nec
0181 Ornamental nursery products
0182 Food crops grown under cover
0191 General farms, primarily crops

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--LIVESTOCK

0211 Beef cattle feedlots
0212 Beef cattle, except feedlots
0213 Hogs
0214 Sheep and goats
0219 General livestock, nec
0241 Dairy farms
0251 Broiler, fryer, and roaster chickens
0252 Chicken eggs
0253 Turkeys and turkey eggs
0254 Poultry hatcheries
0259 Poultry and eggs, nec
0271 Fur-bearing animals and rabbits
0272 Horses and other equines
0273 Animal aquaculture
0279 Animal specialties, nec
0291 General farms, primarily animal

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

0711 Soil preparation services
0721 Crop planting and protecting
0722 Crop harvesting
0723 Crop preparation services for market
0724 Cotton ginning
0741 Veterinary services, for livestock
0742 Veterinary services, specialties
0751 Livestock services, except veterinary
0752 Animal specialty services
0761 Farm labor contractors
0762 Farm management services
0781 Landscape counseling and planning
0782 Lawn and garden services
0783 Ornamental shrub and tree services

FORESTRY

0811 Timber tracts
0831 Forest products
0851 Forestry services

FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING

0912 Finfish
0913 Shellfish
0919 Miscellaneous marine products
0921 Fish hatcheries and preserves
0971 Hunting, trapping, game propagation

MINING

METAL MINING

1011 Iron ores
1021 Copper ores
1031 Lead and zinc ores
1041 Gold ores
1044 Silver ores
1061 Ferroalloy ores, except vanadium
1081 Metal mining services
1094 Uranium, radium, vanadium ores
1099 Metal ores, nec

COAL MINING

1221 Bituminous and lignite coal mining, surface, and bituminous coal preparation plants
1222 Bituminous coal - underground
1231 Anthracite mining
1241 Coal mining services

OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION

1311 Crude petroleum and natural gas
1321 Natural gas liquids
1381 Drilling oil and gas wells
1382 Oil and gas exploration services
1389 Oil and gas field services, nec

NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS

1411 Dimension stone
1422 Crushed and broken limestone
1423 Crushed and broken granite
1429 Crushed and broken stone, nec
1442 Construction sand and gravel
1446 Industrial sand
1455 Kaolin and ball clay
1459 Clay and related minerals, nec
1474 Potash, soda and borate minerals
1475 Phosphate rock
1479 Chemical and fertilizer mining, nec
1481 Nonmetallic minerals services
1499 Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, nec

CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS

1521 Single-family housing construction
1522 Residential construction, nec
1531 Operative builders
1541 Industrial buildings and warehouses
1542 Nonresidential construction, nec

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCLUDING BUILDINGS

1611 Highway and street construction
1622 Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway
1623 Water, sewer, and utility lines
1629 Heavy construction, except dredging, nec
1629 Dredging and surface cleanup activities

SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS

1711 Plumbing, heating, air conditioning
1721 Painting and paper hanging
1731 Electrical work
1741 Masonry and other stonework
1742 Plastering, drywall, and insulation
1743 Terrazzo, tile, marble, mosaic work
1751 Carpentry work
1752 Floor laying and floor work, nec
1761 Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work
1771 Concrete work
1781 Water well drilling
1791 Structural steel erection
1793 Glass and glazing work
1794 Excavation work
1795 Wrecking and demolition work
1796 Installing building equipment, nec
1799 Special trade contractors, nec

MANUFACTURING

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

2011 Meat packing plants
2013 Sausages and other prepared meats
2015 Poultry slaughtering and processing
2021 Creamery butter
2022 Cheese, natural and processed
2023 Dry, condensed, evaporated products
2024 Ice cream and frozen desserts
2026 Fluid milk
2032 Canned specialties
2033 Canned fruits and vegetables
2034 Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soups
2035 Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings
2037 Frozen fruits and vegetables
2038 Frozen specialties, nec
2041 Flour and other grain mill products
2043 Cereal breakfast foods
2044 Rice milling
2045 Prepared flour mixes and doughs
2046 Wet corn milling
2047 Dog and cat food

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC CODES

(Continued)

SIC Code	Industry
2048	Prepared feeds, nec
2051	Bread, cake, and related products
2052	Cookies and crackers
2061	Raw cane sugar
2062	Cane sugar refining
2063	Beet sugar
2064	Candy and other confectionery products
2066	Chocolate and cocoa products
2067	Chewing gum
2068	Salted and roasted nuts and seeds
2074	Cottonseed oil mills
2075	Soybean oil mills
2076	Vegetable oil mills, nec
2077	Animal and marine fats and oils
2079	Edible fats and oils, nec
2082	Malt beverages
2083	Malt
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits
2085	Distilled and blended liquors
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks
2087	Flavoring extracts and syrups, nec
2091	Canned and cured fish and seafood
2092	Fresh or frozen prepared fish
2095	Roasted coffee
2096	Potato chips and similiar products
2097	Manufactured ice
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti
2099	Food preparations, nec
	TOBACCO PRODUCTS
2111	Cigarettes
2121	Cigars
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying
	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS
2211	Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton
2221	Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made
2231	Broadwoven fabric mills, wool
2241	Narrow fabric mills
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks
2252	Hosiery, nec
2253	Knit outerwear mills
2254	Knit underwear mills
2257	Weft knit fabric mills
2258	Lace and warp knit fabric mills
2259	Knitting mills, nec
2261	Finishing plants, cotton
2262	Finishing plants, man-made
2269	Finishing plants, nec
2273	Carpets and rugs
2281	Yarn spinning mills
2282	Throwing and winding mills
2284	Thread mills
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized
2296	Tire cord and fabrics
2297	Nonwoven fabrics
2298	Cordage and twine
2299	Textile goods, nec
	APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats
2321	Men's and boys' shirts
2322	Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear
2325	Men's and boys' trousers and slacks
2326	Men's and boys' work clothing
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, nec
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and shirts
2335	Women's, juniors' and misses' dresses
2337	Women's and misses' suits and coats
2339	Women's and misses' outerwear, nec
2341	Women's and children's underwear
2342	Bras, girdles, and allied garments
2353	Hats, caps, and millinery
2361	Girls' and children's dresses, blouses
2369	Girls' and children's outerwear, nec
2371	Fur goods
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves
2384	Robes and dressing gowns
2385	Waterproof outerwear
2386	Leather and sheep lined clothing
2387	Apparel belts
2389	Apparel and accessories, nec
2391	Curtains and draperies
2392	House furnishings, nec
2393	Textile bags
2394	Canvas and related products
2395	Pleating and stitching
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries
2399	Fabricated textile products, nec
	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS
2411	Logging
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring mills
2429	Special product sawmills, nec
2431	Millwork
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets
2435	Hardwood veneer and plywood
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood
2439	Structural wood members, nec
2441	Nailed wood boxes and shook
2448	Wood pallets and skids
2449	Wood containers, nec
2451	Mobile homes
2452	Prefabricated wood buildings
2491	Wood preserving
2493	Reconstituted wood products
2499	Wood products, nec
	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
2511	Wood household furniture
2512	Upholstered household furniture
2514	Metal household furniture
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings
2517	Wood TV and radio cabinets
2519	Household furniture, nec
2521	Wood office furniture
2522	Office furniture, except wood
2531	Public building and related furniture
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures
2542	Partitions and fixtures, except wood
2591	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades
2599	Furniture and fixtures, nec
	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
2611	Pulp mills
2621	Paper mills
2631	Paperboard mills
2652	Set-up paperboard boxes
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products
2656	Sanitary food containers
2657	Folding paperboard boxes
2671	Paper coated and laminated, packaging
2672	Paper coated and laminated, nec
2673	Bags - plastics, laminated and coated
2674	Bags - uncoated paper and multiwall
2675	Die-cut paper and board
2676	Sanitary paper products
2677	Envelopes
2678	Stationery products
2679	Converted paper products, nec
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
2711	Newspapers
2721	Periodicals
2731	Book publishing
2732	Book printing
2741	Miscellaneous publishing
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic
2754	Commercial printing, gravure
2759	Commercial printing, nec
2761	Manifold business forms
2771	Greeting cards
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders
2789	Bookbinding and related work
2791	Typesetting
2796	Plate making services
	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
2812	Alkalies and chlorine
2813	Industrial gases
2816	Inorganic pigments
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec
2821	Plastics materials and resins
2822	Synthetic rubber
2823	Cellulosic man-made fibers
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic
2833	Medicinals and botanicals
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations
2835	Diagnostic substances
2836	Biological products, except diagnostic
2841	Soap and other detergents

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC Code	Industry
2842	Polishes and sanitation goods
2843	Surface active agents
2844	Toilet preparations
2851	Paints and allied products
2861	Gum and wood chemicals
2865	Cyclic crudes and intermediates
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, nec
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers
2874	Phosphatic fertilizers
2875	Fertilizers, mixing only
2879	Pesticides and agricultural chemicals, nec
2891	Adhesives and sealants
2892	Explosives
2893	Printing ink
2895	Carbon black
2899	Chemical preparations, nec
	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS
2911	Petroleum refining
2951	Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings
2992	Lubricating oils and greases
2999	Petroleum and coal products, nec
	RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS
3011	Tires and inner tubes
3021	Rubber and plastics footwear
3052	Rubber and plastics hose and belting
3053	Gaskets, packing and sealing devices
3061	Mechanical rubber goods
3069	Fabricated rubber products, nec
3081	Unsupported plastics, film and sheet
3082	Unsupported plastics, profile shapes
3083	Laminated plastics, plate and sheet
3084	Plastics, pipe
3085	Plastics, bottles
3086	Plastics, foam products
3087	Custom compound purchased resins
3088	Plastics, plumbing fixtures
3089	Plastics products, nec
	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS
3111	Leather tanning and finishing
3131	Footwear, cut stock
3142	House slippers
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic
3149	Footwear, except rubber, nec
3151	Leather gloves and mittens
3161	Luggage
3171	Women's handbags and purses
3172	Personal leather goods, nec
3199	Leather goods, nec
	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS
3211	Flat glass
3221	Glass containers
3229	Pressed and blown glass, nec
3231	Products of purchased glass
3241	Cement, hydraulic
3251	Brick and structural clay tile
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile
3255	Clay refractories
3259	Structural clay products, nec
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures
3262	Vitreous china table and kitchenware
3263	Semivitreous table and kitchenware
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies
3269	Pottery products, nec
3271	Concrete block and brick
3272	Concrete products, nec
3273	Ready-mixed concrete
3274	Lime
3275	Gypsum products
3281	Cut stone and stone products
3291	Abrasive products
3292	Asbestos products
3295	Minerals, ground or treated
3296	Mineral wool
3297	Nonclay refractories
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, nec
	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills
3313	Electrometallurgical products
3315	Steel wire and related products
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes
3317	Steel pipe and tubes
3321	Gray and ductile iron foundries
3322	Malleable iron foundries
3324	Steel investment foundries
3325	Steel foundries, nec
3331	Primary copper
3334	Primary aluminum
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, nec
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals
3351	Copper rolling and drawing
3353	Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil
3354	Aluminum extruded products
3355	Aluminum rolling and drawing, nec
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing, nec
3357	Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating
3363	Aluminum die-castings
3364	Nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum
3365	Aluminum foundries
3366	Copper foundries
3369	Nonferrous foundries, nec
3398	Metal heat treating
3399	Primary metal products, nec
	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
3411	Metal cans
3412	Metal barrels, drums, and pails
3421	Cutlery
3423	Hand and edge tools, nec
3425	Saw blades and handsaws
3429	Hardware, nec
3431	Metal sanitary ware
3432	Plumbing fixture fittings and trim
3433	Heating equipment, except electric
3441	Fabricated structural metal
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim
3443	Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)
3444	Sheet metal work
3446	Architectural metal work
3448	Prefabricated metal buildings
3449	Miscellaneous metal work
3451	Screw machine products
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers
3462	Iron and steel forgings
3463	Nonferrous forgings
3465	Automotive stampings
3466	Crowns and closures
3469	Metal stampings, nec
3471	Plating and polishing
3479	Metal coating and allied services
3482	Small arms ammunition
3483	Ammunition, except for small arms, nec
3484	Small arms
3489	Ordnance and accessories, nec
3491	Industrial valves
3492	Fluid power valves and hose fittings
3493	Steel springs, except wire
3494	Valves and pipe fittings, nec
3495	Wire springs
3496	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products
3497	Metal foil and leaf
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings
3499	Fabricated metal products, nec
	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
3511	Turbines and turbine generator sets
3519	Internal combustion engines, nec
3523	Farm machinery and equipment
3524	Lawn and garden equipment
3531	Construction machinery
3532	Mining machinery
3533	Oil and gas field machinery
3534	Elevators and moving stairways
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment
3536	Hoists, cranes, and monorails
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors
3541	Machine tools, metal cutting types
3542	Machine tools, metal forming types
3543	Industrial patterns
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixture
3545	Machine tool accessories
3546	Power driven hand tools
3547	Rolling mill machinery
3548	Welding apparatus
3549	Metalworking machinery, nec
3552	Textile machinery
3553	Woodworking machinery

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC CODES

(Continued)

SIC Code	Industry
3554	Paper industries machinery
3555	Printing trades machinery
3556	Food products machinery
3559	Special industry machinery, nec
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment
3562	Ball and roller bearings
3563	Air and gas compressors
3564	Blowers and fans
3565	Packaging machinery
3566	Speed changers, drives, and gears
3567	Industrial furnaces and ovens
3568	Power transmission equipment, nec
3569	General industrial machinery, nec
3571	Electronic computers
3572	Computer storage devices
3575	Computer terminals
3577	Computer peripheral equipment, nec
3578	Calculating and accounting equipment
3579	Office machines, nec
3581	Automatic vending machines
3582	Commercial laundry equipment
3585	Refrigeration and heating equipment
3586	Measuring and dispensing pumps
3589	Service industry machinery, nec
3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves
3593	Fluid power cylinders and actuators
3594	Fluid power pumps and motors
3596	Scales and balances, except laboratory
3599	Industrial machinery, nec
	ELECTRONIC AND OTHER ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
3612	Transformers, except electronic
3613	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus
3621	Motors and generators
3624	Carbon and graphite products
3625	Relays and industrial controls
3629	Electrical industrial apparatus, nec
3631	Household cooking equipment
3632	Household refrigerators and freezers
3633	Household laundry equipment
3634	Electric housewares and fans
3635	Household vacuum cleaners
3639	Household appliances, nec
3641	Electric lamps
3643	Current-carrying wiring devices
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices
3645	Residential lighting fixtures
3646	Commercial lighting fixtures
3647	Vehicular lighting equipment
3648	Lighting equipment, nec
3651	Household audio and video equipment
3652	Prerecorded records and tapes
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus
3663	Radio and TV communication equipment
3669	Communications equipment, nec
3671	Electron tubes
3672	Printed circuit boards
3674	Semiconductors and related devices
3675	Electronic capacitors
3676	Electronic resistors
3677	Electronic coils and transformers
3678	Electronic connectors
3679	Electronic components, nec
3691	Storage batteries
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet
3694	Engine electrical equipment
3695	Magnetic and optical recording media
3699	Electrical equipment and supplies, nec
	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
3711	Motor vehicles and car bodies
3713	Truck and bus bodies
3714	Motor vehicle parts and accessories
3715	Truck trailers
3716	Motor homes
3721	Aircraft
3724	Aircraft engines and engine parts
3728	Aircraft parts and equipment, nec
3731	Ship building and repairing
3732	Boat building and repairing
3743	Railroad equipment
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts
3761	Guided missiles and space vehicles
3764	Space propulsion units and parts
3769	Space vehicle equipment, nec
3792	Travel trailers and campers
3795	Tanks and tank components
3799	Transportation equipment, nec
	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS
3812	Search and navigation equipment
3821	Laboratory apparatus and furniture
3822	Environmental controls
3823	Process control instruments
3824	Fluid meters and counting devices
3825	Instruments to measure electricity
3826	Analytical instruments
3827	Optical instruments and lenses
3829	Measuring and controlling devices, nec
3841	Surgical and medical instruments
3842	Surgical appliances and supplies
3843	Dental equipment and supplies
3844	X-ray apparatus and tubes
3845	Electromedical equipment
3851	Ophthalmic goods
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies
3873	Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3911	Jewelry, precious metal
3914	Silverware and plated ware
3915	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work
3931	Musical instruments
3942	Dolls and stuffed toys
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, nec
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils
3952	Lead pencils and art goods
3953	Marking devices
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons
3961	Costume jewelry
3965	Fasteners, buttons, needles, and pins
3991	Brooms and brushes
3993	Signs and advertising specialties
3995	Burial caskets
3996	Hard surface floor coverings, nec
3999	Manufacturing industries, nec
	TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES
	RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION
4011	Railroads, line-haul operating
4013	Switching and terminal devices
	LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT
4111	Local and suburban transit
4119	Local passenger transportation, nec
4121	Taxicabs
4131	Intercity and rural bus transportation
4141	Local bus charter service
4142	Bus charter service, except local
4151	School buses
4173	Bus terminal and service facilities
	TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING
4212	Local trucking, without storage
4213	Trucking, except local
4214	Local trucking with storage
4215	Courier services, except by air
4221	Farm product warehousing and storage
4222	Refrigerated warehousing and storage
4225	General warehousing and storage
4226	Special warehousing and storage, nec
4231	Trucking terminal facilities
	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
4311	U.S. Postal Service
	WATER TRANSPORTATION
4412	Deep sea foreign transportation of freight
4424	Deep sea domestic trans. of freight
4432	Freight transportation, on the Great Lakes
4449	Water transportation of freight, nec
4481	Deep sea passenger trans., except ferry
4482	Ferries
4489	Water passenger transportation, nec
4491	Marine cargo handling

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC Code	Industry
4492	Towing and tugboat service
4493	Marinas
4499	Water transportation services, nec
	TRANSPORTATION BY AIR
4512	Air transportation, scheduled
4513	Air courier services
4522	Air transportation, nonscheduled
4581	Airports, flying fields, and services
	PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS
4612	Crude petroleum pipelines
4613	Refined petroleum pipelines
4619	Pipelines, nec
	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
4724	Travel agencies
4725	Tour operators
4729	Passenger transportation arrangement, nec
4731	Freight transportation arrangement
4741	Rental of railroad cars
4783	Packing and crating
4785	Inspection and fixed facilities
4789	Transportation services, nec
	COMMUNICATIONS
4812	Radiotelephone communications
4813	Telephone communications, except radio
4822	Telegraph and other communications
4832	Radio broadcasting stations
4833	Television broadcasting stations
4841	Cable and other pay TV services
4899	Communication services, nec
	ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES
4911	Electric services
4922	Natural gas transmission
4923	Gas transmission and distribution
4924	Natural gas distribution
4925	Gas production and/or distribution
4931	Electric and other services combined
4932	Gas and other services combined
4939	Combination utilities, nec
4941	Water supply
4952	Sewerage systems
4953	Refuse systems
4959	Sanitary services, nec
4961	Steam and air conditioning supply
4971	Irrigation systems
	WHOLESALE TRADE
	WHOLESALE TRADE, DURABLE GOODS
5012	Automobiles and other motor vehicles
5013	Motor vehicle supplies and new parts
5014	Tires and tubes
5015	Motor vehicle parts, used
5021	Furniture
5023	Home furnishings
5031	Lumber, plywood, and millwork
5032	Brick, stone, and related materials
5033	Roofing, siding, and insulation
5039	Construction materials, nec
5043	Photographic equipment and supplies
5044	Office equipment
5045	Computers, peripherals, and software
5046	Commercial equipment, nec
5047	Medicinal and hospital equipment
5048	Ophthalmic goods
5049	Professional equipment, nec
5051	Metals service centers and offices
5052	Coal and other minerals and ores
5063	Electrical apparatus and equipment
5064	Electrical appliances, TV and radios
5065	Electronic parts and equipment
5072	Hardware
5074	Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies
5075	Warm air heating and air conditioning
5078	Refrigeration equipment and supplies
5082	Construction and mining machinery
5083	Farm and garden machinery
5084	Industrial machinery and equipment
5085	Industrial supplies
5087	Service establishment equipment
5088	Transportation equipment and supplies
5091	Sporting and recreational goods
5092	Toys and hobby goods and supplies
5093	Scrap and waste materials
5094	Jewelry and precious stones
5099	Durable goods, nec
	WHOLESALE TRADE, NONDURABLE GOODS
5111	Printing and writing paper
5112	Stationery and office supplies
5113	Industrial and personal service paper
5122	Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries
5131	Piece goods and notions
5136	Men's and boys' clothing
5137	Women's and children's clothing
5139	Footwear
5141	Groceries, general line
5142	Packaged frozen foods
5143	Dairy products, except dried or canned
5144	Poultry and poultry products
5145	Confectionery
5146	Fish and seafoods
5147	Meats and meat products
5148	Fresh fruits and vegetables
5149	Groceries and related products, nec
5153	Grain and field beans
5154	Livestock
5159	Farm-product raw materials, nec
5162	Plastics materials and basic shapes
5169	Chemicals and allied products, nec
5171	Petroleum bulk stations and terminals
5172	Petroleum products, nec
5181	Beer and ale
5182	Wines and distilled beverages
5191	Farm supplies
5192	Books, periodicals, and newspapers
5193	Flowers and florists' supplies
5194	Tobacco and tobacco products
5198	Paints, varnishes, and supplies
5199	Nondurable goods, nec
	RETAIL TRADE
	BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
5211	Lumber and other building materials
5231	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores
5251	Hardware stores
5261	Retail nurseries and gardens
5271	Mobile home dealers
	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES
5311	Department stores
5331	Variety stores
5399	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores
	FOOD STORES
5411	Grocery stores
5421	Meat and fish markets
5431	Fruit and vegetable markets
5441	Candy, nut, and confectionery stores
5451	Dairy products stores
5461	Retail bakers
5499	Miscellaneous food stores
	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS
5511	New and used car dealers
5521	Used car dealers
5531	Auto and home supply stores
5541	Gasoline service stations
5551	Boat dealers
5561	Recreational vehicle dealers
5571	Motorcycle dealers
5599	Automotive dealers, nec
	APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES
5611	Men's and boys' clothing stores
5621	Women's clothing stores
5632	Women's accessory and specialty stores
5641	Children's and infants' wear stores
5651	Family clothing stores
5661	Shoe stores
5699	Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC CODES

(Continued)

SIC Code	Industry

FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES

5712 Furniture stores
5713 Floor covering stores
5714 Drapery and upholstery stores
5719 Miscellaneous home furnishings stores
5722 Household appliance stores
5731 Radio, TV, and electronic stores
5734 Computer and software stores
5735 Record and prerecorded tape stores
5736 Musical instruments stores

EATING AND DRINKING PLACES

5812 Eating places (except food services)
5812 Food services
5813 Drinking places

MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL

5912 Drugstores and proprietary stores
5921 Liquor stores
5932 Used merchandise stores
5941 Sporting goods and bicycle shops
5942 Book stores
5943 Stationery stores
5944 Jewelry stores
5945 Hobby, toy, and game shops
5946 Camera and photographic supply stores
5947 Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops
5948 Luggage and leather goods stores
5949 Sewing, needlework, and piece goods
5961 Catalog and mail order houses
5962 Merchandising machine operators
5963 Direct selling organizations
5983 Fuel oil dealers
5989 Fuel dealers, nec
5984 Liquefied petroleum gas dealers
5992 Florists
5993 Cigar stores and stands
5994 News dealers and newsstands
5995 Optical goods stores
5999 Miscellaneous retail stores, nec

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS

6011 Federal Reserve banks
6019 Central reserve depository, nec
6021 National commercial banks
6022 State commercial banks
6029 Commercial banks, nec
6035 Federal savings institutions
6036 Savings institutions, except federal
6061 Federal credit unions
6062 State credit unions
6081 Foreign banks and branches and agencies
6082 Foreign trade and international banks
6091 Nondeposit trust facilities
6099 Functions related to deposit banking

NONDEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS

6111 Federal and federally-sponsored credit
6141 Personal credit institutions
6153 Short-term business credit
6159 Miscellaneous business credit institutions
6162 Mortgage bankers and correspondents
6163 Loan brokers

SECURITY AND COMMODITY BROKERS

6211 Security brokers and dealers
6221 Commodity contracts brokers, dealers
6231 Security and commodity exchanges
6282 Investment advice
6289 Security and commodity services, nec

INSURANCE CARRIERS

6311 Life insurance
6321 Accident and health insurance
6324 Hospital and medical service plans
6331 Fire, marine, and casualty insurance
6351 Surety insurance
6361 Title insurance
6371 Pension, health, and welfare funds
6399 Insurance carriers, nec

INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE

6411 Insurance agents, brokers, and service

REAL ESTATE

6512 Nonresidential building operators
6513 Apartment building operators
6514 Dwelling operators, except apartments
6515 Mobile home site operators
6517 Railroad property lessors
6519 Real property lessors, nec
6531 Real estate agents and managers
6541 Title abstract offices
6552 Subdividers and developers, nec
6553 Cemetery subdividers and developers

HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES

6712 Bank holding companies
6719 Holding companies, nec
6722 Management investment, open-end
6726 Investment offices, nec
6732 Educational, religious, etc. trusts
6733 Trusts, nec
6792 Oil royalty traders
6794 Patent owners and lessors
6798 Real estate investment trusts
6799 Investors, nec

SERVICES

HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES

7011 Hotels and motels
7021 Rooming and boarding houses
7032 Sporting and recreational camps
7033 Trailer parks and campsites
7041 Membership-basis organization hotels

PERSONAL SERVICES

7211 Power laundries, family and commercial
7212 Garment pressing and cleaners' agents
7213 Linen supply
7215 Coin-operated laundries and cleaning
7216 Dry cleaning plants, except rug
7217 Carpet and upholstery cleaning
7218 Industrial launderers
7219 Laundry and garment services, nec
7221 Photographic studios, portrait
7231 Beauty shops
7241 Barber shops
7251 Shoe repair and shoeshine shops
7261 Funeral service and crematories
7291 Tax return preparation services
7299 Miscellaneous personal services, nec

BUSINESS SERVICES

7311 Advertising agencies
7312 Outdoor advertising services
7313 Radio, TV, publisher representatives
7319 Advertising, nec
7322 Adjustment and collection services
7323 Credit reporting services
7331 Direct mail advertising services
7334 Photocopying and duplicating services
7335 Commercial photography
7336 Commercial art and graphic design
7338 Secretarial and court reporting
7342 Disinfecting and pest control services
7349 Building maintenance services, nec
7352 Medical equipment rental
7353 Heavy construction equipment rental
7359 Equipment rental and leasing, nec
7361 Employment agencies
7363 Help supply services
7371 Computer programming services
7372 Prepackaged software
7373 Computer integrated systems design
7374 Data processing services
7375 Information retrieval services
7376 Computer facilities management
7377 Computer rental and leasing
7378 Computer maintenance and repair
7379 Computer related services, nec
7381 Detective and armored car services
7382 Security systems services
7383 News syndicates
7384 Photofinishing laboratories
7389 Business services, nec

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC CODES
(Continued)

SIC Code	Industry

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING
7513 Truck rental and leasing, no drivers
7514 Passenger car rental
7515 Passenger car leasing
7519 Utility trailer rental
7521 Automobile parking
7532 Top and body repair and paint shops
7533 Auto exhaust system repair shops
7534 Tire retreading and repair shops
7536 Automotive glass replacement shops
7537 Automotive transmission repair shops
7538 General automotive repair shops
7539 Automotive repair shops, nec
7542 Car washes
7549 Automotive services, nec

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES
7622 Radio and television repair
7623 Refrigeration service and repair
7629 Electrical repair shops, nec
7631 Watch, clock, and jewelry repair
7641 Reupholstery and furniture repair
7692 Welding repair
7694 Armature rewinding shops
7699 Repair services, nec

MOTION PICTURES
7812 Motion picture and video production
7819 Services allied to motion pictures
7822 Motion picture and tape distribution
7829 Motion picture distribution services
7832 Motion picture theaters except drive-in
7833 Drive-in motion picture theaters
7841 Video tape rental

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
7911 Dance studios, schools, and halls
7922 Theatrical producers and services
7929 Entertainers and entertainment groups
7933 Bowling centers
7941 Sports clubs, managers, and promoters
7948 Racing, including track operation
7991 Physical fitness facilities
7992 Public golf courses
7993 Coin-operated amusement devices
7996 Amusement parks
7997 Membership sports and recreation clubs
7999 Amusement and recreation, nec

HEALTH SERVICES
8011 Offices and clinics of medical doctors
8021 Offices and clinics of dentists
8031 Offices of osteopathic physicians
8041 Offices and clinics of chiropractors
8042 Offices and clinics of optometrists
8043 Office and clinics of podiatrists
8049 Offices of health practitioners, nec
8051 Skilled nurse care facilities
8052 Intermediate care facilities
8059 Nursing and personal care, nec
8062 General medical and surgical hospitals
8063 Psychiatric hospitals
8069 Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric
8071 Medical laboratories
8072 Dental laboratories
8082 Home health care services
8092 Kidney dialysis centers
8093 Specialty outpatient clinics, nec
8099 Health and allied services, nec

LEGAL SERVICES
8111 Legal services

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
8211 Elementary and secondary schools
8221 Colleges and universities
8222 Junior colleges
8231 Libraries
8243 Data processing schools
8244 Business and secretarial schools
8249 Vocational schools, nec
8299 Schools and educational services, nec
8299 Flight training services

SOCIAL SERVICES
8322 Individual and family services
8331 Job training and related services
8351 Child day care services
8361 Residential care
8399 Social services, nec

MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
8412 Museums and art galleries
8422 Botanical and zoological gardens

MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
8611 Business associations
8621 Professional organizations
8631 Labor organizations
8641 Civic and social associations
8651 Political organizations
8661 Religious organizations
8699 Membership organizations, nec

ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES
8711 Engineering services
8712 Architectural services
8713 Surveying services
8721 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping
8731 Commercial physical research
8732 Commercial nonphysical research
8733 Noncommercial research organizations
8734 Testing laboratories
8741 Management services
8742 Management consulting services
8743 Public relations services
8744 Facilities support services
8748 Business consulting, nec

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS
8811 Private households

SERVICES, NEC
8999 Services, nec

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL
9111 Executive offices
9121 Legislative bodies
9131 Executive and legislative combined
9199 General government, nec

JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY
9211 Courts
9221 Police protection
9222 Legal counsel and prosecution
9223 Correctional institutions
9224 Fire protection
9229 Public order and safety, nec

FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY
9311 Finance, taxation, and monetary policy

ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES
9411 Administration of educational programs
9431 Administration of public health programs
9441 Administration of social and manpower programs
9451 Administration of veterans' affairs

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, AND HOUSING
9511 Air, water, and solid waste management
9512 Land, mineral, wildlife conservation
9531 Housing programs
9532 Urban and community development

ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS
9611 Admin. of general economic programs
9621 Regulation, admin. of transportation
9631 Regulation, administration of utilities
9641 Regulation of agricultural marketing
9651 Regulation of misc. commercial sectors
9661 Space research and technology

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SIC CODES

(Continued)

SIC Code	Industry	SIC Code	Industry	SIC Code	Industry

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

9711 National security

9721 International affairs

NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS

9999 Nonclassifiable establishment

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE CODES

Code	Waste source
CLEANING AND DEGREASING	
A01	Stripping
A02	Acid cleaning
A03	Caustic (Alkali) cleaning
A04	Flush rinsing
A05	Dip rinsing
A06	Spray rinsing
A07	Vapor degreasing
A08	Physical scraping and removal
A09	Clean out process equipment
A19	Other cleaning and degreasing
SURFACE PREPARATION AND FINISHING	
A21	Painting
A22	Electroplating
A23	Electroless plating
A24	Phosphating
A25	Heat treating
A26	Pickling
A27	Etching
A29	Other surface coating/preparation (Specify in Comments)
PROCESSES OTHER THAN SURFACE PREPARATION	
A31	Product rinsing
A32	Product filtering
A33	Product distillation
A34	Product solvent extraction
A35	By-product processing
A36	Spent catalyst removal
A37	Spent process liquids removal
A38	Tank sludge removal
A39	Slag removal
A40	Metal forming
A41	Plastics forming
A49	Other processes other than surface preparation (Specify in Comments)
PRODUCTION OR SERVICE DERIVED ONE-TIME AND INTERMITTENT PROCESSES	
A51	Leak collection
A53	Cleanup of spill residues
A54	Oil changes
A55	Filter/Battery replacement
A56	Discontinue use of process equipment
A57	Discarding off-spec material
A58	Discarding out-of-date products or chemicals
A59	Other production-derived one-time and intermittent processes
A60	Sludge removal
REMEDIATION DERIVED WASTE	
A61	Superfund Remedial Action
A62	Superfund Emergency Response
A63	RCRA Corrective Action at solid waste management unit
A64	RCRA closure of hazardous waste management unit
A65	Underground storage tank cleanup
A69	Other remediation
POLLUTION CONTROL OR WASTE TREATMENT PROCESSES	
A71	Filtering/screening
A72	Metals recovery
A73	Solvents recovery
A74	Incineration/Thermal treatment
A75	Wastewater treatment
A76	Sludge dewatering
A77	Stabilization
A78	Air pollution control devices
A79	Leachate collection
A89	Other pollution control or waste treatment
OTHER PROCESSES	
A91	Clothing and personal protective equipment
A92	Routine cleanup wastes (e.g., floor sweepings)
A93	Closure of management unit(s) or equipment other than by remediation specified in codes A61 - A69
A94	Laboratory wastes
A99	Other

Code	Waste description

LAB PACKS

LAB PACKS - Lab packs of mixed wastes, chemicals, lab wastes

B001	Lab packs of old chemicals only
B002	Lab packs of debris only
B003	Mixed lab packs
B004	Lab packs containing acute hazardous wastes
B009	Other lab packs (Specify in Comments)

LIQUIDS

INORGANIC LIQUIDS - Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content

B101	Aqueous waste with low solvents
B102	Aqueous waste with low other toxic organics
B103	Spent acid with metals
B104	Spent acid without metals
B105	Acidic aqueous waste
B106	Caustic solution with metals but no cyanides
B107	Caustic solution with metals and cyanides
B108	Caustic solution with cyanides but no metals
B109	Spent caustic
B110	Caustic aqueous waste
B111	Aqueous waste with reactive sulfides
B112	Aqueous waste with other reactives (e.g., explosives)
B113	Other aqueous waste with high dissolved solids
B114	Other aqueous waste with low dissolved solids
B115	Scrubber water
B116	Leachate
B117	Waste liquid mercury
B119	Other inorganic liquids (Specify in Comments)

ORGANIC LIQUIDS - Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content

B201	Concentrated solvent-water solution
B202	Halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
B203	Nonhalogenated solvent
B204	Halogenated/nonhalogenated solvent mixture
B205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture
B206	Waste oil
B207	Concentrated aqueous solution of other organics
B208	Concentrated phenolics
B209	Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish
B210	Adhesives or epoxies
B211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
B212	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquid
B219	Other organic liquids (Specify in Comments)

SOLIDS

INORGANIC SOLIDS - Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable

B301	Soil contaminated with organics
B302	Soil contaminated with inorganics only
B303	Ash, slag, or other residue from incineration of wastes
B304	Other "dry" ash, slag, or thermal residue
B305	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids chemically "fixed"
B306	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids not "fixed"
B307	Metal scale, filings, or scrap
B308	Empty or crushed metal drums or containers
B309	Batteries or battery parts, casings, cores
B310	Spent solid filters or adsorbents
B311	Asbestos solids and debris
B312	Metal-cyanide salts/chemicals
B313	Reactive cyanide salts/chemicals
B314	Reactive sulfide salts/chemicals
B315	Other reactive salts/chemicals
B316	Other metal salts/chemicals
B319	Other waste inorganic solids (Specify in Comments)

ORGANIC SOLIDS - Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; not pumpable

B401	Halogenated pesticide solid
B402	Nonhalogenated pesticide solid
B403	Solid resins or polymerized organics
B404	Spent carbon
B405	Reactive organic solid
B406	Empty fiber or plastic containers
B407	Other halogenated organic solids (Specify in Comments)
B409	Other nonhalogenated organic solids (Specify in Comments)

SLUDGES

INORGANIC SLUDGES - Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content, and pumpable

Code	Waste description
B501	Lime sludge without metals
B502	Lime sludge with metals/metal hydroxide sludge
B503	Wastewater treatment sludge with toxic organics
B504	Other wastewater treatment sludge
B505	Untreated plating sludge without cyanides
B506	Untreated plating sludge with cyanides
B507	Other sludge with cyanides
B508	Sludge with reactive sulfides
B509	Sludge with other reactives
B510	Degreasing sludge with metal scale or filings
B511	Air pollution control device sludge (e.g., fly ash, wet scrubber sludge)
B512	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with organics
B513	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with inorganics only
B514	Drilling mud
B515	Asbestos slurry or sludge
B516	Chloride or other brine sludge
B519	Other inorganic sludges (Specify in Comments)

ORGANIC SLUDGES - Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content, and pumpable

Code	Waste description
B601	Still bottoms of halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvents or other organic liquids
B602	Still bottoms of nonhalogenated solvents or other organic liquids
B603	Oily sludge
B604	Organic paint or ink sludge
B605	Reactive or polymerizable organics
B606	Resins, tars, or tarry sludge
B607	Biological treatment sludge
B608	Sewage or other untreated biological sludge
B609	Other organic sludges (Specify in Comments)

GASES

INORGANIC GASES - Waste that is primarily inorganic with a low organic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure

Code	Waste description
B701	Inorganic gases

ORGANIC GASES - Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure

Code	Waste description
B801	Organic gases

SYSTEM TYPE CODES

(Continued)

Code	System type
M011	High temperature metals recovery
M012	Retorting
M013	Secondary smelting
M014	Other metals recovery for reuse: e.g., ion exchange, reverse osmosis, acid leaching, etc. (Specify in Comments)
M019	Metals recovery - type unknown

SOLVENTS RECOVERY

M021	Fractionation/distillation
M022	Thin film evaporation
M023	Solvent extraction
M024	Other solvent recovery (Specify in Comments)
M029	Solvents recovery - type unknown

OTHER RECOVERY

M031	Acid regeneration
M032	Other recovery: e.g., waste oil recovery, nonsolvent organics recovery, etc. (Specify in Comments)
M039	Other recovery - type unknown

INCINERATION

M041	Incineration - liquids
M042	Incineration - sludges
M043	Incineration - solids
M044	Incineration - gases
M049	Incineration - type unknown

ENERGY RECOVERY (REUSE AS FUEL)

M051	Energy recovery - liquids
M052	Energy recovery - sludges
M053	Energy recovery - solids
M059	Energy recovery - type unknown

FUEL BLENDING

M061	Fuel blending

AQUEOUS INORGANIC TREATMENT

M071	Chrome reduction followed by chemical precipitation
M072	Cyanide destruction followed by chemical precipitation
M073	Cyanide destruction only
M074	Chemical oxidation followed by chemical precipitation
M075	Chemical oxidation only
M076	Wet air oxidation
M077	Chemical precipitation
M078	Other aqueous inorganic treatment: e.g., ion exchange, reverse osmosis, etc. (Specify in Comments)
M079	Aqueous inorganic treatment - type unknown

AQUEOUS ORGANIC TREATMENT

M081	Biological treatment
M082	Carbon adsorption
M083	Air/steam stripping
M084	Wet air oxidation
M085	Other aqueous organic treatment (Specify in Comments)
M089	Aqueous organic treatment - type unknown

AQUEOUS ORGANIC AND INORGANIC TREATMENT

M091	Chemical precipitation in combination with biological treatment
M092	Chemical precipitation in combination with carbon adsorption
M093	Wet air oxidation
M094	Other organic/inorganic treatment (Specify in Comments)
M099	Aqueous organic and inorganic treatment - type unknown

SLUDGE TREATMENT

M101	Sludge dewatering
M102	Addition of excess lime
M103	Absorption/adsorption
M104	Solvent extraction
M109	Sludge treatment - type unknown

Code	System type	Code	System type

STABILIZATION

M111 Stabilization/Chemical fixation using cementitious and/or pozzolanic materials
M112 Other stabilization (Specify in Comments)
M119 Stabilization - type unknown

OTHER TREATMENT

M121 Neutralization only
M122 Evaporation only
M123 Settling/clarification only
M124 Phase separation (e.g., emulsion breaking, filtration) only
M125 Other treatment (Specify in Comments)
M129 Other treatment - type unknown

DISPOSAL

M131 Land treatment/application/farming
M132 Landfill
M133 Surface impoundment (to be closed as a landfill)
M134 Deepwell/underground injection
M135 Direct discharge to sewer/POTW (no prior treatment)
M136 Direct discharge to surface water under NPDES (no prior treatment)
M137 Other disposal (Specify in Comments)

TRANSFER FACILITY STORAGE

M141 Transfer facility storage, waste was shipped off site with no on-site TDR activity

ACTIVITY CODES

(Continued)

RECYCLING ACTIVITY

W01 On-site beneficial use/reuse began during 1995
W02 Off-site beneficial use/reuse began during 1995

SOURCE REDUCTION ACTIVITY

Code Waste minimization activity

GOOD OPERATING PRACTICES

W11 Began to segregate types of hazardous waste to make them more amenable to recycling
W12 Began to segregate (stopped combining) hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste (Note: for purposes of hazardous waste reporting, reduces volume of hazardous waste, but does not reduce total waste volume)
W13 Improved maintenance scheduling, recordkeeping, or procedures
W14 Changed production schedule to minimize equipment and feedstock changeovers
W19 Other changes in operating practices (Specify in Comments)

INVENTORY CONTROL

W21 Instituted procedures to ensure that materials do not stay in inventory beyond shelf-life
W22 Began to test outdated material--continue to use if still effective
W23 Eliminated shelf-life requirements for stable materials
W24 Instituted better labelling procedures
W25 Instituted clearinghouse to exchange materials that would otherwise be discarded

W29 Other (Specify in Comments)

SPILL AND LEAK PREVENTION

W31 Improved storage or stacking procedures
W32 Improved procedures for loading, unloading, and transfer operations
W33 Installed overflow alarms or automatic shut-off valves
W34 Installed secondary containment
W35 Installed vapor recovery systems
W36 Implemented inspection or monitoring program of potential spill or leak sources
W39 Other (Specify in Comments)

RAW MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS

W41 Increased purity of raw materials
W42 Substituted raw materials
W49 Other (Specify in Comments)

PROCESS MODIFICATIONS

W51 Instituted closed-loop recycling
W52 Modified equipment, layout, or piping
W53 Changed process catalyst
W54 Instituted better controls on operating conditions (flow rate, temperature, pressure, residence time)
W55 Changed from small volume containers to bulk containers to minimize discarding of empty containers
W58 Other (Specify in Comments)

CLEANING AND DEGREASING

W59 Modified stripping/cleaning equipment
W60 Changed to mechanical stripping/cleaning devices (from solvents or other materials)
W61 Changed to aqueous cleaners (from solvents or other materials)
W62 Reduced the number of solvents used, to make waste more amenable to recycling
W63 Modified containment procedures for cleaning units
W64 Improved draining procedures
W65 Redesigned parts racks to reduce dragout
W66 Modified or installed rinse systems
W67 Improved rinse equipment design
W68 Improved rinse equipment operation
W71 Other (Specify in Comments)

SURFACE PREPARATION AND FINISHING

W72 Modified spray systems or equipment
W73 Substituted coating materials used
W74 Improved application techniques
W75 Changed from spray to other system
W78 Other (Specify in Comments)

PRODUCT MODIFICATIONS

W81 Changed product specifications
W82 Modified design or composition
W83 Modified packaging
W89 Other (Specify in Comments)

OTHER SOURCE REDUCTION ACTIVITY

W99 Specify in Comments